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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

THE other day a world-famed American house in writing to us to reserve space for an inset in the Summer Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, remarked upon it as a medium for distributing price-lists, &c.,

"IT IS THE BEST."

Appreciation could scarcely be put more pithily. We mention it now as a reminder to other advertising houses that the Summer Number will be published on July 25. It is good business to reserve space early, and to make all arrangements with printers so that the insets may be delivered to us on or before July 20. The publisher will give inquirers full particulars as to size of page, folding, &c.

Summary.

SOME new store-prices are mentioned on p. 793.

AN appreciation of Mr. Carteighe's presidency is given on p. 806.

A NEW edition of our "Veterinary Counter Practice" is referred to on p. 809.

ANTI-CUTTING meetings at Cardiff and Swansea are reported on p. 811.

IN view of the approaching Central American Exhibition read the note on p. 796.

THEY are having some trouble about anti-streptococcic serum in Paris (p. 795).

HOW gay Parisians can be taken in when you touch upon their patriotism is told on p. 795.

A SHORT and uneventful meeting of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council is reported on p. 799.

A CORONER has commented on the clumsy practice of sticking one label on top of another (p. 793).

ON p. 795 is a note in regard to trade with the South of France which interests wholesale houses particularly.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S Shops (Early Closing) Bill is, it is generally assumed, hopelessly lost for this session (p. 810).

LITIGATION has been commenced in Scotland in reference to the proprietorship of the Porteous Vegetable Ointment (p. 805).

MR. A. H. ALLEN has advocated before the Society of Public Analysts a higher B.P. standard for cream of tartar (p. 800).

MR. WALTER HILLS has succeeded Mr. Carteighe in the presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (p. 797).

WE report upon the Nursing Exhibition at present open in London, which contains numerous matters interesting to the trade (p. 803).

THE names of the ten representatives of the retail trade chosen on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are given on p. 793.

A POPULAR writer advises fathers to send their sons into the drug-trade because it is not overcrowded. We show that it is (p. 807).

MESSRS. BATESON, PARK, AND SYMES took their seats at the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday (p. 797).

PROFESSOR DUNSTAN has assumed his duties at the Imperial Institute, apparently with satisfaction to the Executive Council (p. 792).

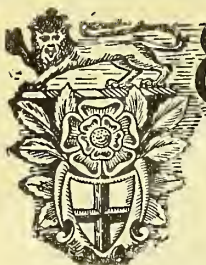
THE Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has discussed the rules for arbitration prevailing in the Mincing Lane drug-market, and has resolved that they are unsatisfactory (p. 816).

PROFESSOR BEDSON delivered to the fellows of the Chemical Society last week a memorial lecture on the late Lothar Meyer, whose name is bracketed with Mendeléeff's in regard to the Periodic Law (p. 803).

THE directors of Barclay & Sons (Limited) propose to pay the full 6-per-cent. dividend on the preference shares and 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares. They also propose a scheme of reconstruction of the company (p. 804).

SIR RICHARD QUAIN, BART., has been re-elected President of the General Medical Council, and in his presidential address referred to the present condition of Pharmacopœia revision. There is no immediate prospect of the new edition (p. 800).

THE Pharmaceutical Council have resolved that the chemistry department of the School of Pharmacy and the Research Laboratory shall be in charge of one man; accordingly Professor Atfield resigns in favour of a younger chemist (p. 797).



English News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

The Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The following members have been elected officers of the above Association:—T. C. Clarke, President; H. S. Lawton and R. M. Williams, Vice-Presidents; H. Jessop, Hon. Treasurer; H. M. Bindloss, 17 Bull Street, Birmingham, and J. W. Bland, 8 Corporation Street, Birmingham, Hon. Secretaries.

Plymouth Juniors.

"Pharmaceutical Testing" formed the subject of a lecture by Mr. R. F. Roper before the members of the Plymouth and District Junior Chemists' Association at the Foresters' Hall on May 28. After explaining the definitions, principles, and effects of heat, practical demonstrations were given of the uses of the hydrometer and specific-gravity apparatus in testing the strengths of liquids of the B.P.; also the taking of boiling and melting points by the thermometer. The distillation of water was treated at some length, and it was found that Plymouth water, when filtered; on analysis proved quite equal to distilled water for dispensing purposes. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Roper at the close. The botanical excursion to Beer Ferris the previous day was a success, and fresh specimens were collected.

Chemists and the Shop Hours Act.

The annual reports of the inspectors of the Middlesex County Council under the Shop Hours Act show that there is a general desire on the part of tradesmen to comply with the Act, and Mr. Tyler, of the Western district, says there is no friction between the tradesmen and himself, and that early closing is general. In the Eastern district, Mr. Bridge says, "the half holiday movement has practically eliminated long hours, except in rare instances." He concludes by regretting that chemists and hairdressers have not adopted early closing, but says that in most cases young persons are sent home earlier than the older employés. Mr. Watts, the Central district officer, says he had to take no proceedings under the Act last year, although he spent sixty-seven days in enforcing its provisions, and visited 732 new shops.

A Case for the Police and the Society.

At an inquest held at St. Albans, on May 25, respecting the death of a man named Hamilton who had poisoned himself with oxalic acid, Charles Blow, employed by Messrs. E. S. Wiles & Lewis, oil and colour men, stated that he supplied the deceased with 2*lb.* worth of oxalic acid in a packet labelled "Poison." There was nothing else on the label. In reply to the Coroner, the witness stated that deceased would get 4 oz. of oxalic acid for 2*d.* Deceased did not sign for it, and witness did not enter the sale in a book. The firm did not enter any poison in a sales-book, but they frequently sold oxalic acid for trade use. The Coroner (Mr. R. W. Brabant): Oxalic acid is included in the Act of 1868 as a poison which must be properly labelled with the name and address of the seller, in addition to the description of the article. The label does not conform to the Act. The name of the article does not appear on it, neither does the name of the seller. Two of the principal things were left off. Mr. Webster, surgeon, agreed, and so did the jury in a rider to their verdict.

A Novel Poison-container.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry at Lambeth last week regarding the death of a child under two years, who had picked up from a table a condensed-milk tin containing spirit of salts and drank it. She died. The Coroner could

not understand why such a thing as a condensed-milk tin could have been used for such a purpose.

To Support His Wife.

Mr. Moses Able, who practises as a chemist at Newport and in the Rhondda Valley, but is not on the register, was summoned before the Newport Magistrates on Wednesday for non-compliance with an order for maintenance. Mr. L. Moore, solicitor, said the defendant was separated from his wife, and the Magistrates had made an order against him for the payment of 30*s.* per week for the maintenance of herself and children. There were now two weeks in arrear. Defendant had two servants and a charwoman at his residence in Newport, besides the woman he lived with, so that he was well able to pay. The Magistrates made an order for 3*l.* and costs, which included 10*s.* 6*d.* towards the advocate's fee.

Photographic Exhibition.

The forty-first Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society will be opened in the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W., on September 28, and will remain open until November 12. Information as to the reception of photographs for exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary, 12 Hanover Square, W. The judges for medals will be:—Art Section: F. P. Cembrano, jun., Col. J. Gale, B. W. Leader, A.R.A., G. A. Storey, A.R.A., and W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A. Technical Section: Capt. W. de W. Abney, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Chapman Jones, F.I.C., F.C.S., and Andrew Pringle, F.R.M.S.

Imperial Research.

In the annual report of the Imperial Institute, which has just been published, reference is made to the fact that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 have increased their grant to the Research Department from 260*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum, the grant to be continued for a period of five years from January 1 last. The Executive Council have (the report continues) appointed as director of the department Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., a chemist of high eminence, who has held a similar position in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and has occupied himself for several years past with the successful investigation of some important natural products of India. The accommodation provided for the carrying out of experimental work will be increased, and the working-staff augmented, and the Council entertain great hopes that the usefulness of the scientific branch of the Institute will, ere long, be recognised and appreciated in many parts of the empire. Modifications in the distribution of work connected with the scientific and technical sections of the Institute, consequent on Professor Dunstan's appointment, have dispensed with the necessity of maintaining the post of technical sub-director, filled by Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E. The Executive Council have given official expression to their recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Institute by Dr. Cooke during his tenure of that office, and he has consented to remain in official connection with the Scientific and Technical Department as one of the referees. Lord Herschell, who presided at the annual meeting, referred to these matters, alluding "with great satisfaction to the fact that the Imperial Institute had secured, as the director of the Scientific and Technical Research Department, a chemist of high eminence and great reputation. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, he had no doubt, will organise most completely and satisfactorily that department of their work, and largely increase its utility to the colonies and other parts of the empire." We may note, as a matter of interest, that Professor Dunstan stands third in the Executive staff, Sir F. A. Abel being first, and Sir J. R. Somers Vine second. His immediate colleagues in the Scientific Department are Mr. R. L. Jenks, A.C.G.I., F.C.S., Chief Assistant-chemist, and Mr. A. M. Crighton, A.C.G.I., Junior Assistant-chemist.

Legislation in Pharmacy.

Mr. R. Widdowson's paper on "Legislation in Pharmacy," which, as reported last week, was read at the annual meeting of the Nottingham Chemists' Association, was a response to a request sent to the Association some time since from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society asking for sugges-

tions. Mr. Widdowson, after briefly sketching the Parliamentary proceedings which led to the passing of the Pharmacy Act in 1868, urged that the time has arrived when the British Pharmaceutical Society might, with advantage, join forces with the Irish Society in obtaining such amendments to the Pharmacy Acts as are desirable. The amendments which seem necessary Mr. Widdowson says are: (1) The restriction of compounding of poisons and dispensing of prescriptions to registered persons. (2) Power to compel all registered persons to pay an annual registration-fee of 5s. or 7s. 6d. (3) All registered persons be privileged to serve on the executive, if elected. This would make the Pharmaceutical Council representative of the whole trade. (4) The *Pharmaceutical Journal* to be disendowed and to be worked for a profit, like other journals, or cease to exist. (5) Apprenticeship or curriculum to be enforced on all candidates for qualification. In Mr. Widdowson's view apprenticeship to be preferred to curriculum. (6) The widows' clause to be retained if possible, but to be abandoned if other reforms cannot be got otherwise. (7) No corporation or firm to assume the title of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, unless each member has been qualified under the Act. (8) Any deed of partnership between a qualified and an unqualified person to be illegal. (9) Power to be obtained to compel the Privy Council to erase names from register for offences against the Act, among which should be included acting as cover to unqualified persons. (10) Additions to poison schedules of carbolic acid, the oxalates, and, perhaps, colocynth-pulp. The proposals are to be discussed at a subsequent meeting.

Doctors and Workhouse-dispensing.

The Wells Board of Guardians, at their last meeting, discussed the question of the dispensing of drugs. The Clerk reported that he had written to the four medical officers of the Union asking them if they would, at an increased salary, consent to dispense the drugs in future in addition to giving advice. Three out of the four decidedly disapproved of the proposal, whilst the fourth only consented to give it a conditional trial. In a discussion that followed, Mr. Hawkins asked, if the proposed system was carried out, whether the doctors would be permitted to arrange with the chemists for the dispensing. Mr. J. Welch, jun., thought the Board should ask the doctors to give a definite acceptance or rejection of the proposals by the next Board day. He moved a resolution to that effect, but it was decided to refer the question to the General Purposes Committee.

Chemists at Cricket.

The Wolverhampton Chemists' Cricket Club played the Recreation Reserve on May 28, and beat them by 55 to 39.

A Wedding Party.

On the evening of May 29 Mr. and Mrs. Lofthouse, in honour of their wedding, entertained the whole of the staff, to the number of about ninety, employed by Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, wholesale druggists, Hull, to a supper in the St. James's Parish Rooms, followed by a smoking-concert. At the conclusion of the entertainment hearty good wishes and thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Lofthouse were expressed on behalf of the company by the general manager, Mr. Keene, and by Mr. Best, F.I.C.

A Headache-powder Suspected.

An inquest was opened at Howden, Yorkshire, on Monday concerning the death of Ada Waterhouse, a respectable young woman of 22, the daughter of a small shopkeeper, who died soon after taking a headache-powder, which appears to have produced all the symptoms of poisoning. Mr. Green, coroner, said he would only take sufficient evidence to prove identification, as he had ordered a *post mortem* examination and an analysis of the contents of the stomach. The only witness called was the mother of the deceased, who stated that her daughter got up complaining of headache. She went back to bed, but got up again about noon and attended to some customers in the shop. She afterwards assisted witness to wash up, and her head being still very bad, a neighbour suggested she should try a "Daisy" powder. The deceased sent a little girl to Mr. Llam's, a local chemist, for one, and she took the powder in a little cold water. This was at

about 1 o'clock, and about five minutes after, deceased said, "Oh, mother, I do feel bad; I wish I had not taken that powder." A moment after deceased said, "Oh, I don't know what I shall do, I feel as if I shall go out of my mind with it." Soon after that she commenced screaming, and was seized with convulsions. A neighbour sent for the doctor, and the deceased was attended by both Dr. Chestnutt and Dr. Tireman, the latter being present when death took place.

[The Proprietary Articles Trade Association.]

The following gentlemen have been elected to the retail section of the Council of the above Association:—W. R. Barnes, Upton Manor, London, E.; James Cocks, 8 Edgcombe Street, Stonehouse, Devon; A. Cooper, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.; T. P. Garrett, 33 Commercial Street, Newport; W. Johnston, 69 Loughborough Road, Brixton, London, S.W.; W. Jones, 2 High Street, Birmingham; S. Lister, Great Horton, Bradford; S. N. Pickard, 74 Manningham Lane, Bradford; H. W. Seely, 14 Southgate, Halifax; J. Williams, 47 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury. The votes were counted at the office of the Association, 2 and 3 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C., by Mr. G. R. Barclay (of Messrs. Barclay & Sons), and Mr. Newton Spyer, chemist, 13 G'edhow Terrace, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Store-prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association announce the reduction of Beetham's corn-plaster, Brompton's cough-specific, Fenning's powders, Fraser's tablets, Holloway's pills, Owbridge's lung-tonic, and Kay's essence of linseed, from 10d. to 9½d.; Beecham's pills and Cockle's pills, from 9½d. to 9d.; Congreve's elixir, from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; Guy's tonic, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.; maltine with cod-liver oil, from 3s. 8l. to 3s. 7d.; Pepper's quinine-and-iron tonic and Valentine's meat-juice, from 2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.; Tonga, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.; Warner's safe-cure, from 3s 10d to 3s 8½d.; Du Barry's food (1 lb.), from 2s. 11d. to 2s. 10d., (5 lb.) from 11s. 6d. to 11s. The following have been raised in price:—De Jongh's cod-liver oil, to 2s. and 3s. 10d.; Hoff's malt-extract, to 1s. 4½d.; Hunyadi-water, to 1s.; Lloyd's exsuis, to 10½d.; Scott's pills, to 1s.; Bishop's citrate and hydrobromate of caffeine, to 1s. 9d.; citrate of lithia, bicarbonate and citrate of potash, citrate of iron and quinine, Carlsbad and Vichy salts, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

Risks of Chemical-manufacture.

A workman named Joel Hardy, about 30 years of age, died at the Victoria Infirmary, Northwich, on Tuesday from the effects of burns sustained by falling into a tank of muriatic acid at the works of the Davis Chlorine Processes (Limited).

Clumsy Labelling.

The Exeter coroner (Mr. H. W. Hooper) held an inquest at the Devon and Exeter Hospital on Wednesday morning last (June 3) touching the death of Harry James Hoer, aged 10 weeks, who died at that institution on the previous day from the effects of poison. According to the evidence the mother, who belonged to Plymouth, was on a visit to her mother at Exeter. The child was suffering from a cold, and her mother advised some castor oil for it, remarking that she had some in the house. She got the bottle which she thought contained castor oil, and gave the child about half a teaspoonful with some moist sugar, and she then found that the bottle contained creasote. The woman did not know she had such a poison in her house, but supposed that another daughter must have obtained it for toothache. The bottle was labelled "Creasote," and the label also bore the name of a local firm of chemists and druggists; but underneath could be seen an old label, marked "Castor Oil," the oil having made the paper transparent. The grandmother did not read the label, neither did she smell the mixture. Mr. H. Andrew, house-surgeon, having given evidence, he was asked by a juror, Is it not a fact that when any poison is sold by a chemist or druggist a poison-label must be stuck on the bottle? The witness said he thought there ought to have been a poison-label on the bottle in this case. The Coroner: I do not think creasote is a scheduled poison. I think the labelling of the bottle was done in a very clumsy manner. To put a creasote label over a castor-oil label, as was done

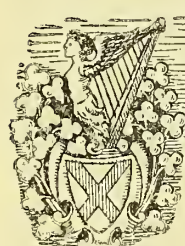
in this case, makes it deceptive. It would have been better if the chemist had put a clean label on the bottle, without sticking it over another. I think it is clumsily done, to say the least of it. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

Fire at a Chemist's Shop.

A fire occurred early on Wednesday morning at 100 Kingston Road, Portsmouth, premises occupied by Mr. H. W. Blackadar, chemist and druggist. There were seven persons in the upper part of the house, and it was found that a fire was burning in the shop among the stock, but all escaped safely. The fire was extinguished without the aid of the steam engine, but considerable damage in the shop and office resulted from the outbreak, which is attributed to the spontaneous ignition of matches.

A Chemist's Wine licence.

On May 28, at the Leigh Petty Sessions, an application was made on behalf of Mr. J. H. Heywood, chemist, for the sanction of the Magistrates to a removal of a wine-licence from No. 1 to No. 36 Market Place, Atherton. It was stated that Mr. Heywood, who is the agent for Messrs. Gilbey, had held a wine-licence for the past sixteen years, and it was further explained that there was no provision in the Licensing Act for the transfer of the licence from one shop to another by a man when he removed. Some two or three years ago a similar application was made in Manchester and allowed, and it was mentioned as an anomaly or oversight in the Act. In reply to the Bench, Mr. Heywood's solicitor said the granting of the application did not commit that Bench to a course of action which affected another Bench, nor could it affect his client's *locus standi* in any future application which he might make. It was not creating a precedent. The applicant could have taken the form in question and got it signed privately by two justices of the peace, without applying to that Court, but he thought it advisable to apply to their worships on the Bench. It was simply to get Mr. Heywood over the difficulty which he had got into by removing from his late place of business. The application was granted.



Irish News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Charge of Burglary at a Medical Hall.

At a special Court held in Hollywood on June 1 a lad named Ravenscroft was charged with having been an accomplice in breaking into Mr. S. C. Nicholl's Medical Hall, Connswater. Mr. A. W. Mann, L.P.S.I., manager, deposed to having left between 20s. and 30s. in the till on the night previous to the robbery, and on opening the till next morning found that the contents had been taken. A lad named McLaren swore that he assisted the prisoner in breaking through a window on the second storey of Mr. Nicholl's premises, and that having gained an entrance he succeeded in taking 26s. out of the till, which he shared with the prisoner Ravenscroft. Further evidence having been taken, the accused was committed for trial to the July Assizes at Downpatrick.

Aerated Waters in a Workhouse.

The Guardians of the South Dublin Union find it is cheaper to get their mineral waters in bottles than in syphons as at present, and have reverted to the bottles. The suggestion to follow the example of a city hospital and carbonate their own supply in the house has been negatived on the ground that the officials had already enough to do without entering into competition with the regular manufacturers.

Business Changes.

Flood's Medical Hall, Camden Street, Dublin, has been acquired by Mr. Hanlon, a local trader.

Messrs. Gore's drug-concern in Lower Camden Street, Dublin, has been razed to the ground preparatory to the erection of a handsome concern on the site.

An Irish Dispensary.

Unclean surgical instruments and a dirty dispensary is the wail of the Kilworth "medicine man," who asks if he may send prescriptions for medicine to the local chemist to be compounded by the latter. The Guardians are "considering."

Action by a Herbalist.

Philip McGovern, a county Cavan dog-doctor, last week processed the Guardians of the Newry Union to recover 16*l.* for that he, being the proprietor of a certain specific for the cure of hydrophobia, treated at the request of the defendants in October last four persons who had been bitten by a rabid dog. There was no appearance for the defendants, and a decree for the full amount claimed was given by the Court.

The late Dr. Ryan.

Dr. John Ryan, M.D., one of the original members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, whose death we announced last week, had lived a very long and active life. Originally a dispensary doctor, he retired several years ago on a pension and opened shop on his own account, carrying on business in Francis Street, Dublin, as an apothecary, where, notwithstanding a poor neighbourhood, he succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune, estimated to amount to about 40,000*l.* He was formerly a director of the Apothecaries' Hall.



Scotch News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

A Chemist's Stockbroking Transactions.

Sheriff Spens, Glasgow, has given decision in an action at the instance of Thomas S. Cotton, stockbroker, London, against Alfred Livesey, dispensing chemist, 11 Rosehall Street, Glasgow. The Sheriff gives decree against the defender for the sum of 826*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and finds him liable in expenses. The defender pleaded that the pursuer had been declared a defaulter on the London Stock Exchange, and that he was not entitled to sue. His Lordship repelled this plea, saying that it was owing to the failure on the part of defender and others to pay pursuer's claim that the latter was declared a defaulter on the Stock Exchange.

Glasgow Parish Medicines.

At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow City Parish Council on June 2 the Medical Committee reported having made purchases of 25 gallons cod-liver oil, at 21*0s.* per cask of 25 gallons, from Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co., and 1 cwt. senna-leaves, at 5*d.* per lb., from the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company. The number of prescriptions made up last month in the Parliamentary Road Dispensary was 6,702 for indoor and 524 for outdoor poor. The outdoor poor of the parish had also 172 prescriptions made up in the following private dispensaries:—Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 85; and Mr. D. P. Walker, 87.

Chemists at Golf.

The golfing section of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club held their monthly competition on the Braids for the "Dick Handicap Challenge Medal" on Friday and Saturday last. Mr. J. Greig was the winner with the score of 94 less 2—92.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

FALSE WITNESSES.—The Paris pharmacist, M. Mac Auliffe, who obtained a verdict in the Court of Appeal recently against four women who connived together to charge him with assaulting one of them, has had to fight the case again in the Court of Cassation, where the defendants carried it. Judgment has, however, been given again in his favour, and the sentence of three years' imprisonment against each of the women, with a fine, has been confirmed.

"THE EAU DE COLOGNE OF THE CZARS."—A street hawker, named Paul Lheureux, found last week an ingenious way of profiting by the existing friendly sentiments of Parisians for Russia, by offering for sale bottles made up with a Russian label, which he called "Eau de Cologne of the Czars." He collected a crowd on the Boulevard des Italiens, and after introducing the article with a clever little discourse on the patriotism of supporting the Franco-Russian Alliance, found plenty of buyers. One of his customers, however, had the curiosity to try the perfume at once, and found the bottle contained nothing but water. This led to the hawker's arrest, and his commercial career is temporarily suspended for a term in prison.

VOLTAIRE'S BRAIN.—Referring to the anniversary of Voltaire's death (May 30), the Paris *Gaulois* suggests that it would be interesting to discover what has become of the brain of the author of *Henriade*. It appears that in 1801 it was in the possession of a certain pharmacien Mitonard, 10 Rue de Bonloi, whose father embalmed the body of the celebrated writer, and obtained permission to preserve "the seat of Voltaire's genius." Mitonard offered it to the French Minister of the Interior in 1830, but it was not accepted. At a later date the pharmacist's nephew, M. Verdier, asked the French Academy to accept it, but he also met with a refusal. One of Voltaire's biographers, M. Paul Avenel, traced the brain in 1867 to Mlle. Mitonard, great grand-daughter of the original owner, and since then it seems to have been lost sight of.

A UNIFORM LABEL FOR PHARMACY is suggested by the Bulletin of the Bordeaux Society of Pharmacy. The proposal is that a uniform white label should be used for all medicinal substances intended for internal use only in the same way that red labels are used for preparations sold for external use. A simple form is suggested of various sizes; spaces would be reserved for the name of the pharmacist and that of the medicament, as required by law, no other mention being permitted except that of diplomas, &c. The label would be obligatory on all pharmacists. It is thought that by this means a medicinal product would become at once well characterised in the eyes of the public, and would be more easily distinguished from ordinary commercial articles. The idea is to enable pharmacists to practise legitimate pharmacy to a greater degree, and not merely serve as intermediaries to manufacturers of remedies.

A BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been formed at Nice, and an inauguration dinner was held at the Terminus Hotel. Mr. Jaffe, formerly president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, was unanimously elected to preside over the destinies of the Nice Chamber, Messrs. Churchman and Russell vice-presidents, Mr. Browne hon. secretary, and Mr. Nicholls hon. treasurer. Mr. Henniker Heaton was among the guests at the dinner. The object of the Chamber, as stated by Mr. Jerome, vice-consul, is (1) to unite British subjects interested in commerce who are either themselves residing in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, the surrounding district, or in the Principality of Monaco, or are duly authorised agents residing there; (2) the promotion of commerce and the increase of facilities for trade between England and France; (3) the collection of statistical and other information likely to be useful to British subjects, especially traders. The annual subscription for members is 25f. A Nice correspondent adds:—"Without doubt there are many English firms who would be only too pleased to introduce their goods in the south of France, especially along the Riviera, but who do not see their way clear to send out a traveller, and consequently have formed no connection with firms in a similar

business to their own. Any reader of the *C. & D.* who wishes for information as to how to proceed to obtain the necessary permission to enable him to supply goods to customers in France might communicate with the hon. treasurer (Mr. Nicholls, 4 Avenue Messina, Nice), who, as a pharmacist with a quarter of a century's experience in France, knows the ways of the trade well."

A SERUM INCIDENT.—During the past few days a portion of the Paris Press has published, under the heading of a "Scandal at the Faculty of Medicine," alleged irregularities in connection with the preparation of an anti-streptococcic serum. The facts are, briefly, that Dr. Roger, chief of the pathological laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine, discovered some time since a serum for the cure of maladies due to streptococci, which produced similar results to that announced last January by Dr. Marmoreck, of the Pasteur Institute. A short time ago Dr. Roger was informed that one of his laboratory-attendants was employed during spare time by MM. Chaix and Rémy, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, 10 Rue de l'Orce, Paris, in preparing his serum destined for sale to the public. He made inquiries concerning the matter, and as the attendant was receiving only 11. a week wages he took no action, as there was no apparent irregularity. A complaint was, however, made by some interested person to M. Brouardel, *doyen* of the Faculty of Medicine, and the result has been that Dr. Roger has sent in his resignation. In the course of an interview concerning this subject, M. Brouardel has stated that MM. Netter and Nocard, two inspectors delegated by the Commission of Serotherapy to visit MM. Chaix and Rémy's laboratory, found that the serum was not prepared under proper conditions and had no therapeutic value. When this transpired, and it was known that Dr. Roger had allowed the laboratory-attendant to assist in preparing the serum without protest, the former was asked to resign and the latter was dismissed. MM. Chaix and Rémy have protested against the imputation that the serum they make is without value, and say that M. Brouardel seems a little too favourably disposed to Dr. Marmoreck's preparation. It is fair to add that Dr. Roger is spoken of as an extremely distinguished *savant* who has devoted his life to purely scientific work, and cannot be accused in any way of a mercenary object in connection with the preparation of his serum.

Foreign and Colonial News.

NO CHLORODYNE IN EGYPT.—Mr. Robert Rowlett Martin, of Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), writing from Alexandria on May 22, informs us that in consequence of the sharp outbreak of cholera there was "not a bottle of chlorodyne in Egypt, and before supplies were exhausted prices had gone up to 3s. 6d. for 1s 1½d. bottles."

LEIPZIG TRADE.—The Chemical Industry in Leipzig seems to be flourishing. The United States Consul in that city reports that the exports of essential oils, chemicals, drugs, ink, and dyes from the Leipzig district to the United States during the first quarter of 1896 amounted to a value of \$104,963. In the first three months of 1895 the value was only \$84,251.

TEA-CULTURE IN RUSSIA.—Reports from Batoum, on the Black Sea, state that on March 15 a large number of Japanese labourers arrived there with 300 cases of young tea-plants and 200 cases of other Japanese plants. They proceeded to the Government lands at Tchavka, near Batoum, where experiments in the cultivation of tea and other economic products are to be started.

A CHEMIST WHO BECAME A JOURNALIST died at Johannesburg, on May 8, from inflammation of the lungs. This was Mr. Sam. Edgar, a native of Dumfries. He was apprenticed to a Dumfries chemist, but in consequence of serious facial disfigurement, resulting from an explosion of chemicals, he abandoned pharmacy and took to journalism. He went out to South Africa last October, and at his death was chief reporter on the *Johannesburg Times*. Amongst those who attended his funeral was Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, chemist and druggist.

ELECTRICITY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WINE.—The Italian vintagers, says *l'Electricien*, have applied electricity to the manufacture of wine with good results. Through such an application it is possible to modify the bouquet and the very nature of the crop, and to correct the effects that are so apparent in the Californian wines, which are much too heavily charged on account of the richness of the soil. But the value of electricity in the wine-making industry does not end here. An Algerian establishment, where labour is bad and scarce, has installed a complete electric plant, which lights the wine-presses, works a machine which gathers up the bunches of grapes piled up on the ground and deposits them in the presses, and sets the latter in motion. The wine is also tinned by electricity.

GUTTAPERCHA FROM LEAVES.—According to the *Imperial Institute Journal*, guttapercha is now obtained from leaves. Hitherto, so far as known, it had only been obtained by the tapping the trees, which die after the trunk has been bored several times. A Dutch chemist has found that not only the bark of the tree contains the sap, but also the leaves, and these in relatively larger quantities than the stem. Consequently, in certain plantations only the foliage of the trees is now used in obtaining guttapercha, since the leaves may be removed twice yearly without injury to the tree. The leaves are shipped to France, where they are extracted with carbon bisulphide, giving a much purer article than ordinary commercial guttapercha. If this practice becomes general a decline in the price of guttapercha may be expected.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.—The imports of merchandise into the Republic of Guatemala are steadily increasing. The imports of goods from the United Kingdom fluctuate between 1,100,000*l.* and 1,400,000*l.* a year, and show a slight expansion. "At the same time," says Consul Roberts, who reports these facts, "I may repeat that German and American manufacturers have worked themselves better into this market than our own. Commercial travellers of these nations constantly visit Guatemala, gather the necessary information, study the requirements of the market, and, little by little, succeed in wrenching trade away from their competitors. Should British manufacturers be willing and decided to compete, they would have to adopt the same course, and in the first place try and meet the requirements of the market. Owing to the depreciation of silver, everything commands a high price in "silver countries," and lower-grade goods consequently tend to take the place of the superior qualities. Now very often the British manufacturer takes offence at being asked to turn out goods below standard, and naturally his more versatile competitor finds it easy to put forth his products, suited to the wants of a special market." Consul Roberts adds to his report a useful table showing the origin of the various classes of goods imported into the Republic in 1894. From it we make the following abstracts:—

	Oils	Photographic goods	Spices	Drugs and Medicine	Scientific Instruments	Perfumery
U. Kingdom	\$ 340	\$59	\$ —	\$ 7,230	\$ —	\$ —
France ..	2,083	—	974	52,512	125	2,276
Germany ..	2,257	66	458	13,245	196	2,013
Spain ..	1,094	—	25	898	—	—
Italy ..	193	—	—	466	—	74
United States	15,489	2,890	10,669	58,332	4,230	1,763

It would be interesting to know the reason why we are beaten so hopelessly in Guatemala by the United States in photographic goods and oils, and by France, the United States, and Germany in drugs and spices, and how it is that in 1894 not a single dollar's worth of perfumery or scientific instruments was imported into Guatemala from the United Kingdom.

AN AMERICAN CUTTER'S TRICK.—A gentleman of the composite name of Patricio O'Grady has lately been the subject of some speculation among manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties in New York. Mr. O'Grady's manners combined all the charm of the Latin race and all the persuasiveness of the Celtic. He talked well and interestingly

on every subject, was a delightful companion, dressed beautifully, moved about habitually in hansom, and supped on the now proverbial large cold bottle and small hot bird. There was nothing mean or small about Mr. Patricio O'Grady. Mr. O'Grady's knowledge of Spanish left nothing to be desired, and what he did not know about the South American drug-trade was not worth knowing. The possibilities of development of this trade for American manufacturers, as outlined by him, were glittering and seductive. With many branch offices, and an extensive head office in Venezuela, Mr. O'Grady was in a position to market untold quantities of American pharmaceuticals. Mr. O'Grady was a spot cash buyer of the spottiest (says the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* man, who relates this story). He was in New York to buy for cash on the nail, in good, hard American plunks. All that would be necessary would be some good, keen advertising. Mr. O'Grady would undertake to write a series of telling things in Spanish, and his house in Venezuela would see that they were properly distributed. And this, at Mr. O'Grady's own cost. With all these advantages Mr. Patricio O'Grady found some willing listeners, one of whom sold him about \$1,800 worth of goods and was paid in cash. The goods were shipped in the first instance to New Orleans, whither Mr. O'Grady also went. In the course of a few days came a letter from Mr. O'Grady, stating that after making further purchases there still remained in his hands a sum of \$900. Wouldn't Mr. Shipper send him by express the equivalent of that sum in commodities, and collect upon delivery? Mr. Shipper would and did, and went on his way rejoicing. After that a period of pleasant retrospect, and then a letter from a Philadelphia druggist, in which Mr. Shipper was informed that certain of his goods, bearing such and such marks, had been shipped from New Orleans to Cincinnati, Chicago, New York and other places where the cutter lives and moves and has his being. And now, as far as regards Mr. Shipper, the *entente cordiale* has been spilled all over the floor, and when he and Mr. Patricio O'Grady meet, if ever again they do meet, it won't be over small hot birds and large cold bottles.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section, free of charge, if properly authenticated.

MR. T. W. HORNER, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 186 Tong Road, Armley, Leeds.

MESSRS. A. TRAPP & CO. have removed from 13 Cullum Street, E.C., to 9 and 10 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

MESSRS. E. BENTLEY & SON, druggists' sundriesmen, are removing to 61 and 62 Bath Street, City Road, E.C.

MR. MANTON OLDFIELD has taken over the chemist's and mineral-water business formerly carried on by Messrs. H. G. Sewell & Co., at 56 William Street, Herne Bay.

THE business at Grange-over-Sands founded by the late Mr. H. W. MacKereth in the year 1864, and carried on of late years by his executors, has been purchased by Mr. T. C. Hobson, who has been with the firm for the past fourteen years.

THE business at Market Deeping, Lincs, established over sixty years ago by Mr. Geo. Linnell, has been purchased by Mr. Edgar H. Judge, of Bourne, who is carrying on the same as a branch in newly-fitted premises adjoining those occupied by Mr. Linnell.

MESSRS. F. W. BOWYER & BARTLETT, of 147 Fenchurch Street, E.C., announce that they have admitted into partnership Mr. Edward Joseph Birdseye, who has been connected with them since the commencement of their firm in 1867, and who for many years past has held a responsible position.

"PROSAIC ACID" is what they ask for in Colwyn Bay when life tends a little too much that way.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

IT was a novel experience to begin business so soon after 11 o'clock as the Council did on Wednesday morning; but, then, all the members were in town the night before, and they knew that they were to inaugurate a new *régime* next morning, for it had been tacitly decided that Mr. Walter Hills would take the chair as President in succession to Mr. Michael Carteighe, whose determination not to serve another day of penal servitude beyond the regulation fourteen years meted out to the greatest of criminals only could not be shaken. The only doubtful point was whether Mr. Hills's election would be unanimous, but it was so, for twenty votes were cast for him, and the twenty-first was his own—a blank. There is no question of the popularity of Mr. Hills in the Council. For why? He is one of its most experienced members; has the details of the business at his fingers' ends; has opinions of his own and can give them brief utterance; is sincere, and absolutely devoid of what is sometimes called "side." He will be popular with the members also.



THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hills comes of an historic family—viz., the Bells, who founded the Society. He is now "John Bell & Co." He was appointed to the Council when his uncle, Thomas Hyde Hills, retired, nearly twenty years ago, and has served the Society without interruption as a councillor. He has also addressed the students of the School of Pharmacy, an honour which he shares with Dr. Symes and Mr. Carteighe; but for that he had the peculiar qualification of having studied at the Ecole de Pharmacie, Paris, as well as at Bloomsbury Square. When Mr. Hills stepped into the presidential chair, Mr. Carteighe was the first one to congratulate him, and there were a few pretty unrehearsed little scenes which gave a pathetic interest to the occasion.

Mr. Hills's first serious speech in proposing the thanks of the Council was admirably toned, and was appreciated. Mr. Carteighe, who sat at the President's right, as he had still many presidential remainders to dispose of, replied well, almost deferentially, and then the Council glided into routine business. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Hampson were re-appointed Vice-President and Treasurer, and the officers were reappointed. There was little in the general business which need be referred to here; it was precisely what might happen in 1896, as well as in this year of grace; but for some members of the Council even there was a surprise in the communication made by Mr. Carteighe that Professor Attfield had, on the previous day, resigned the directorship of the Chemical Laboratory, in order that the Council might carry out the scheme referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week—viz., appoint a professor to lecture and superintend the Educational and Research Laboratories. This scheme, be it known, was resolved upon by the Council last month, but had not been made public. However, since our last issue events have been precipitated, the sub-committee have had an interview with Professor Attfield, and they have found, as we said, that he is "the first to support a better scheme than the present." So he steps aside to make way for a younger man.

The members present were Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bateson, Bottle, Carteighe, Corder, Cross, Gostling, Grose, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Martindale, Newsholme, Park, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, and Young. Mr. Carteighe occupied the President's chair as a matter of privilege, and Mr. Harrison similarly was in the vice-chair. Mr. Grose had veered round to the west end of the table, and took Mr. Park under his wing; Mr. Bateson sat between Mr. Martindale and Mr. Corder to the right of the chair; and Dr. Symes was between Mr. Corder and Mr. Southall. The minutes of the two May meetings disposed of, the CHAIRMAN

GAVE A WELCOME

to the new members, Messrs. Bateson, Park and Symes, remarking that in their return territorial representation had been fairly carried out.

Then came letters of thanks from Professor Bayley Balfour, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Professor Louis Planchon, and Dr. Tschirch, for the honour recently done to them.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

was taken by the most democratic of ballots, lists of the twenty-one names being distributed to the members, and a cross indicating whom they voted for. Twenty crosses were put against Mr. Walter Hills' name, and on one paper there was nothing.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said: I have the pleasure to announce to Mr. Hills that he is elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. It is a pleasure for a mountaineer to welcome you to this position, and I personally and in the name of the Council congratulate you. (Applause.)

Mr. HILLS then proceeded to the chair, and, after the applause had subsided, said: I thank you from my heart for the unanimous manner in which you have conferred this honour upon me. Perhaps it is of interest for me to mention that twenty-three years ago to-morrow, my late uncle, Thomas Hyde Hills, was elected to this chair. (Hear, hear.) There are only two members now present, Mr. Bottle and Mr. Hampson, who were on the Council then, and Mr. Bottle was vice-president for the three years of my uncle's presidency. I am glad to have associated with me still men of such experience, and you will share in my satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) The duties of the office have not decreased during the past twenty-three years, and especially when I reflect that they have been performed during the past fourteen years by a man of unparalleled capacity. I do not accept the position without feeling my own shortcomings. I hope you will help me, and that at the end of my period of office I may have accomplished something useful, and heroic, for our common calling. (Hear, hear.)

At this point Mr. Carteighe handed over the presidential keys.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY

was again conferred upon Mr. Harrison, 18 voting for him, one for Mr. Hampson, and one for Mr. Hills—the last creating a laugh.

The PRESIDENT: I have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Harrison has been elected Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. HARRISON, after thanking the Council for the honour, said: As it is my privilege to address the meeting for the first time since your own appointment, Mr. President, let me assure you that the help of the Council will be most cordially given to you. (Hear, hear.) Any service that I have done during the past twelve months will be gladly repeated, and if my relations with the present President are the same as those between the past President and Vice-President they will be most happy. (Applause.)

THE TREASURERSHIP.

Mr. Hampson appears to have voted for Mr. Allen, but Mr. Allen and nineteen of his colleagues voted for Mr. Hampson, who at present holds the bag. The PRESIDENT declared the result, and

Mr. HAMPSON, in reply, said: I thank you for having elected me again, and I will only say that I shall cling to my money with the usual tenacity, and the more you supply me with the better I will be pleased. (A laugh.)

The standing orders were adopted.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT, again rising, said: Now that we are properly constituted, I think it will be your desire before proceeding to the other business on the agenda that I should submit the following resolution:—

This Council desires to tender its very heartfelt thanks to Mr. Michael Carteighe for the invaluable services he has rendered to the Pharmaceutical Society as President during a term of fourteen years, and to place on record its appreciation of his self-sacrificing devotion and loyalty to the interests of the Society during that period.

The President, speaking to this, said: No words of mine can properly express our feelings as regards Mr. Carteighe. Our hearts are full, so the resolution is in few words, but it comes from our hearts. (Hear, hear.) Six years ago, when I took a part in presenting the portrait now on our walls, I had the privilege of speaking of what Mr. Carteighe had done for the Society and for pharmacy. That he has been as active since none know better than the Council. (Hear, hear.) For thirty years Mr. Carteighe has been before the Society as an active worker, and as for his words, are they not written in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of the thirty years? I cannot speak as I might in Mr. Carteighe's presence; but you know him—his unbounded cheerfulness, his genial hospitality, his practical and unostentatious benevolence—(hear, hear)—his loyalty to his colleagues. (Applause.) He is a man of exceptional ability and strong will—(laughter)—but he has ever recognised the carefully-thought opinions of his colleagues, and often accepted their views, although they were not the same as his own opinions. I cannot say much more in his presence, but this resolution is not a good-bye. I hope that for many years Mr. Carteighe will retain possession of the healthy mind and body that he now possesses, and that he will live long to do the Society service. (Applause.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, saying that he felt a sense of loss when he did not see Mr. Carteighe in the chair. Fourteen years was a long period in a man's life, and to give fourteen years of profuse liberality of service was no mean thing to thank one for. Mr. Carteighe would have been a success in any sphere. When the history of the past twenty years of the Society came to be written the name of Carteighe would be prominent in it. There were only five or six on the Council now who were on it when Mr. Carteighe came on, so that during his presidency a new generation had grown up, and he had had to formulate their opinions. None had been more loyal to the Society; in promoting education he had been at the front; he had done his best for trade protection; and

had taken the deepest interest in the promotion of their scheme of benevolence. He commanded their respect, first for his genius, second for his geniality, and although at the end of his fourteen years in office several things he had contemplated had not been accomplished, that was not Michael Carteighe's fault, for what man could do he had done, and they might feel sure that "the bread which he had cast on pharmaceutical waters would bring forth fruit in days to come." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BATESON: I would like to say a word for outsiders—those members of the Society who are not at this table. The Vice-President has neatly expressed the outside opinion regarding Mr. Carteighe. He is noted everywhere for his genius and geniality. The members know that he is a great president, whose kindness of heart is as admirable as his genius. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT: I know that many of you would like to speak to the motion, but I propose to be autocratic and put it at once.

The motion was unanimously carried amidst acclamation, which was continued on

Mr. CARTEIGHE's rising. He said: I thank you for this friendly resolution. I suppose I am now one of what friend Reynolds once called the "old boots," and must put on an elderly and sage appearance consistent with the part, and not be as frivolous as that young man on the other side of the table, Mr. Bottle, who gave me a great deal of trouble when I was in the chair. (Laughter.) But frivolity aside, I thank you gentlemen for your expression of goodwill, not only you but the members of the Boards of Examiners, both North and South, and the members and associates of the Society. All of you have shown me in various ways your appreciation, and I feel that it is my debt, not yours. (Applause.)

VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Richard Bremridge, Dr B. H. Paul, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. John Rutherford Hill, and Mr. E. M. Holmes were reappointed to their official positions.

Messrs. Lucas, Bascombe, and Pinches were appointed to conduct the Jacob Bell Scholarship examination.

Professor Frankland, Mr. Ransom, and Mr. Seward were appointed to conduct the Council Prizes examination.

A number of persons were elected students and associates of the Society.

In committee the committees of the Council were recast, Mr. Carteighe taking those which Mr. Hills had been on. The only ones which need be noted are the Research Committee—President, Vice-President, Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Martindale, Mr. Ekin, Dr. Lauder Branton, Professor Michael Foster, and Dr. Edward Frankland; and the Pharmacopœia Committee, on which Mr. Martin, of Newcastle, is retained, Mr. Carteighe also.

FINANCE.

The temporary committee reported that during the month receipts on the General Fund had been 1,428*l.*, and, after paying last month's demands, 658*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* was left in hand to meet fresh demands, amounting to 1,061*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The Benevolent Fund receipts were 99*l.*, making the balance 817*l.*, and about 10*l.* was received for the Orphan account, which stands at 104*l.*, while the Donation account balance is 461*l.*

Mr. CARTEIGHE, who had presided over the committee, moved the adoption of the report, and expressed satisfaction with the way the Orphan Fund is supported. The Council is now able to select a second orphan if a suitable one is forthcoming.

Mr. BATESON seconded the motion, and created a precedent by saying so.

BENEVOLENCE.

Nine cases were considered. Two grants of 10*l.* each and one of 13*l.* were recommended. Three cases were not entertained, and three were deferred for further inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, commenting upon the report, mentioned the case of a widow with five children, who had received eight grants amounting to 50*l.* These had enabled her to bring up her children, so that four are now working, and the fifth will be able to work in a year. He thought such facts as these would gratify the members, because they showed how useful the fund is.

The TREASURER reported that the executors of the late Mr. D. C. Taylor, Long Road, Nottingham, who was a modified man and an associate of the Society from 1869 to his death in 1893, had paid the legacy of 500*l.*, less 50*l.* duty, to the Benevolent Fund. He thought this was gratifying, and a useful example to follow.

It was agreed to thank the executors.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay 30*l.* for the maintenance of the Hills' Orphan, Joseph Minett.

A WORD FOR THE SILENT.

Mr. CARTEIGHE was again compelled to rise to move the adoption of the Library, &c., report. The only reference in it of exceptional interest was about the appointment of a chemistry demonstrator other than the gentleman at first selected by Professor Attfield, but the facts of the matter did not transpire publicly. Mr. Carteighe explained that it is considered proper that the chairmen of committees should move the adoption of reports, and this involved a little more talking to the President and Vice-President than was customary.

The arrangements for the inaugural address in October were left in the hands of this committee.

BURROUGHS SCHOLARSHIP.

Authority was given to the Bank of England and the Society's bank to deal with the dividends on some New Zealand Consolidated Stock, which had been purchased with the money of the Burroughs Memorial Fund.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR ATTFIELD.

The PRESIDENT stated that a section of the General Purposes Committee's report would be dealt with publicly, and as the facts were best known to his predecessor he would speak of the matter.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that on the resignation of Professor Dunstan a committee had been appointed to consider the relations between the Society and the School of Pharmacy. This committee had had various meetings, and at the last meeting had submitted a short interim report which had received the approval of the General Purposes Committee and of the Council. The facts in that report had not been made public, but would be embodied in the full report later on. Meanwhile, he might say that the chief recommendation as to the future was that the lectures in chemistry and the instruction in practical chemistry should be in the hands of one individual. The Council having adopted this, a letter was written to Professor Attfield, requesting an interview, and as a result of that interview, Professor Attfield, as soon as he saw the wishes of the Council, at once placed his resignation in the hands of the Council. His letter resigning the appointment, which he had held for thirty-four years, was received yesterday (Tuesday). Professor Attfield's prompt action had contributed in a marked degree to simplifying the action of the Council, and the committee now asked powers to advertise for a gentleman who would fulfil their requirements. The Council proposed to take over the laboratory again, to receive the fees, and pay the professor a stipend. They hoped by this course to have direct control of the school, to reduce the fees, extend the course, and the new professor would devote his whole time to the work of the school. (Hear, hear.)

Authority having been given to advertise for a successor to Professor Attfield, Mr. CARTEIGHE again rose to propose

A VOTE OF THANKS.

This was embodied in the following resolution:—

That the cordial thanks of the Council be given to Professor Attfield, F.R.S., for the services he has rendered to the Society during the thirty-four years he has held the distinguished position of Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Society's school. His efforts, while holding numerous honorary offices, in promoting pharmaceutical education and in encouraging good feeling amongst those engaged in the study and practice of pharmacy, have always been appreciated by the Council and the members and associates of the Society.

Mr. Carteighe said that Dr. Attfield was one of their early pupils. From their school he went to St. Bart's as Dr. Frankland's assistant, and returned to the school when the late Professor Redwood's advancing age required a devolu-

tion of work. It was very unusual for a man so comparatively young as Dr. Attfield to do so much service, but, as a matter of fact, when he was a very young man his ability was recognised, and thus he was brought early into harness. Mr. Carteighe referred to his literary and scientific work, his great capacities as an organiser, and congratulated the professor that fortune had smiled on him in many ways. He is only sixty years of age, and in better health than he was a few years ago; and, as some of them who were approaching sixty thought that was the prime of life, he hoped the professor would have twenty years of life, or more, in which to help pharmacy. He was an honorary member of the Society, one of the distinguished band of fifty whom the Society had honoured, and thus he would have all the privileges of the Society, and he hoped that many times in the future they would see him amongst them. He concluded by expressing his good wishes for the professor and his family, which the Council heartily responded to.

Mr. HAMPSON seconded the motion in a few graceful sentences, and the PRESIDENT put it with an appropriate and cordial benediction.

Mr. CARTEIGHE added, after the resolution had passed, that the professor wrote saying that if he had been thirty years younger he would have been a candidate for the appointment. (Hear, hear.)

This was all the public business.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met in Dublin on Wednesday, June 3. Present: Mr. W. H. Wells, jun. (President), Mr. Downes (Vice-President), Messrs. Bernard, Murray (Clones), Whitla (Monaghan), Conyngham, and Kelly.

THE CASTLE AND PENALTIES.

A letter was received from the Privy Council forwarding, for the opinion of the Council of the Society, a memorial which had been addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by Mr. David Wilson, of Rathfriland, asking for a remission of two penalties of 5*l.* each, which had been imposed on him by the Magistrates of that place—one for dispensing poison without being legally authorised to do so, and the other for keeping open shop for the sale of poisons. The case has been reported, and it will be remembered that, on appeal, Mr. Walker Craig, Q.C., affirmed the two convictions, but without costs.

On the motion of Mr. BERNARD, seconded by Mr. CONYNHAM, the President was requested to reply to the communication, stating for the information of the Lord Lieutenant all the facts connected with the case and the several adjournments of the hearing of the appeal, and intimating that in the opinion of the Council the prayer of the memorial ought not to be acceded to.

EXAMINERS.

On the motion of the VICE PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. MURRAY, Mr. A. L. Donan was re-elected examiner in pharmaceutical and general chemistry, and Mr. T. W. Robinson and Dr. D. J. McKinney were re-elected examiners of the qualifications of assistants to pharmaceutical chemists, the former for Dublin and the latter for Belfast.

PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCES

for the gentlemen who passed the last examination were ordered to be sealed.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Henry S. Musstear, of Clanbrassel Street, Dublin, was elected a member.

Owing to the lateness of the hour (4 P.M.) at which a quorum of the Council was obtained, the remaining business on the paper, which was of a more or less formal character, was postponed until the next meeting.

General Medical Council.

THE summer meeting was opened in the new hall of the Council on Tuesday, when, Sir Dyce Duckworth being in the chair, Sir Richard Quain, Bart., was reappointed President until November, 1896. Amongst those who took their seats at the Council-table was Dr. Charles R. C. Tichborne, as representative of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

was, as usual, devoted to the work done during the recess and what will come before the Council during the present session. In respect to

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The President said that, while progress has been continuous, it has necessarily been slow in consequence of the great care that is being bestowed upon the work. The Pharmacopœia Committee, since its appointment, has held several meetings—viz., three in July and two in November, 1895, and two in April, 1896. The subjects which have been brought under consideration have been those relating to the general construction, the omissions and the additions, the weights and measures, nomenclature, dosage, and the classification of the monographs into sections (ten) for revision purposes. Four sections are in type, two of them having been revised and two wait revision. This section contains many hundreds of monographs, and comprises a large amount of the work. The committee has already had occasion to invite assistance from the pharmacological referees, Drs. Lauder Brunton, Ralph Stockman, and Walter Smith, and has received valuable information in answer to questions from the committee. The work is not yet sufficiently advanced for the committee to take advantage of the courtesy of the chemical and botanical referees, but as soon as the materials are ready the committee will gladly avail themselves of the services of Professors Thorpe, Tilden, and Emerson Reynolds, and Dr. Thistleton Dyer and Mr. Holmes. The Pharmaceutical Society's Pharmacopœia Committee has been engaged more or less continuously in replying to the many questions of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Council, and has already sent in three reports. The committee has decided to introduce the metric system of weights and measures side by side with the imperial throughout the general text, and to employ the metric system alone in the paragraphs relating to analysis. Under present circumstances to forecast the period at which the new Pharmacopœia will be issued is impossible. In the meantime it has been found necessary to order 500 additional copies of the present issue.

The whole of Wednesday's sitting was taken up with the Irish Apothecaries' Hall case, but no decision was come to; indeed, the voting for and against the Hall was equal, and to save a deadlock the Council adjourned. A number of penal cases are under consideration.

Society of Public Analysts.

At a meeting of this Society held at Burlington House on Wednesday evening, Mr. A. H. Allen read a paper on

THE COMPOSITION AND ANALYSIS OF CREAM OF TARTAR.

When prepared by boiling argol with water, filtering, and crystallising, cream of tartar always contains more or less calcium tartrate. Experiments reported in the *Analyst* in 1880 showed that the more water is employed for solution the larger the proportion of calcium tartrate. With quantities likely to be used in practice not more than 9 or 10 per cent. may be expected. Cases have occurred in which argol has been mixed, and the author has even found 20 per cent. of calcium sulphate, not derived from argol of plastered wines, but probably added in the form of plaster of Paris as a direct adulterant. In twenty-five samples examined by Bostock in 1886 the calcium as CaT ranged from 4.91 to 12.31 per cent. Rogers has mentioned rice-flour as an adulterant. The B.P. test (1867) fails, as it leaves no room for any impurity whatever but calcium tartrate, and the larger

the proportion of this the better the sample would appear. He described the B.P. test and condemned it as clumsy. The test excludes calcium sulphate, allows less than 8 per cent. for calcium tartrate, moisture, and all other impurities. Reference was made to a recent case in Belfast where a vendor was prosecuted for selling an article containing 17.93 per cent. of tartrate of lime. Mr. Templeton, F.I.C., stated for the defence that the Pharmacopœia allowed a variable quantity of CaT up to 15 per cent. In 1883 analyses were published of sixty-eight samples of commercial cream of tartar, made by Mr. R. A. Cripps, and, almost without exception, samples from bulk were worse than those from the top of the cask. Of late years a good deal of cream of tartar has been sold produced from neutralised wine-lees by the action of excess of a saturated solution of potassium sulphate, whereby calcium sulphate and neutral potassium tartrate are formed. The tartrate is filtered off, decolourised, and treated with sulphuric acid. Thus, nearly all tartrate contains several units per cent. of calcium sulphate. The usual constituents are (acid) KHT, KHSO₄, (neutral) CaT, K₂SO₄, CaSO₄, and very rarely K₂T. A scheme of analysis was proposed to meet these impurities. KHSO₄ and CaT cannot possibly exist in the same genuine sample. A much purer cream of tartar than the B.P. one was insisted upon. A 99-per-cent. article can easily be got.

In the course of a short discussion, Dr. Thomas Stevenson said he was glad to hear of the possibility of obtaining such pure cream of tartar, as some years ago he had great difficulty in getting it. Dr. Dyer called attention to the peculiar caking of the substance; and Mr. Hehner suggested that small quantities of barium salts might be introduced into the cream of tartar without intentional adulteration, as barium hydrate was sometimes used in deplastering wines.

Messrs. E. J. Parry and J. H. Coste also read a paper on

COMMERCIAL PRUSSIAN BLUE.

They pointed out that many of the statements in Hurst's "Painters' Oils, Colours, and Varnishes" are incorrect. Hurst directs that the sample should be boiled with caustic alkali and the resulting precipitated oxide of iron multiplied by the factor 2.212 to obtain the amount of Prussian blue. He is here under the impression that the whole of the iron contained in the mixture of ferrocyanides is thrown down by this treatment; whereas, as a matter of fact, only the so-called "extra-radicle" iron is, the "intra-radicle" iron passing away in the filtrate as alkaline ferrocyanide. An error of at least 35 per cent. is caused by taking Hurst's statements as correct. The authors have made complete examinations of eight commercial samples of known authenticity, and find that a determination of the nitrogen by the Kjeldahl process gives very accurate results; in the case of potassium ferrocyanide they obtained 19.64 per cent., as against a theoretical 19.95 per cent. They showed that the amounts of nitrogen and iron contained in commercial Prussian blue are fairly constant, differing only within small limits, and factors may be used to convert either of these into Prussian blue with a very fair degree of accuracy. The nitrogen varied from 21.52 to 23.3 per cent., and the iron from 31.23 to 33.8 per cent. They therefore propose the factors 3.03 for the iron and 4.4 for the nitrogen for converting these elements into Prussian blue. They find that all commercial samples contain alkali metals, and that usually aluminium is present in quantities of from 1 to 4 per cent. In fact, Prussian blue as the pure chemical compound is unknown, commercial products always being a mixture of Williamson's and other blues.

Nursing à la Mode.

IF anyone is curious to know why so many gentlewomen are attracted to nursing the sick a visit to St. Martin's Town Hall any day this week or next will explain the matter to them. There is a Nursing Exhibition open there just now. St. Martin's Town Hall is behind Trafalgar Square, London, we may explain, and Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, an extremely energetic ex-nurse, is the organiser of this Exhibition. There is method in her management. One enters the large hall, and wandering round the sections soon begins to see that the object of the exhibits round the walls of the

hall is to show the particular ways in which certain cases are nursed, dressed, and so on. Various hospitals—prominent amongst them, indeed, the leader, is the London Homeopathic Hospital—have lent models of beds with doll patients clothed, bandaged, tented, swathed as they are when rheumatism, pneumonia, meningitis, a colotomy or an ovariotomy operation afflicts them. The brain, the eyes, the ear, the nose, the mouth, the heart, the lungs, the throat, and the abdomen in its various sections are in series illustrated from the medical or surgical point of view—that is to say, all that the nurse has to provide, the nature of her work, in fact, is amply demonstrated by specimens. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson have lent complete series of the instruments used for operations on the eye, ear, &c., and these are displayed as shield-trophies round the walls. It is decidedly interesting to examine all these things, to see the collection of dressings, instruments, solutions, &c., to be used in, say, an excision of a brain tumour, and to look upon the patient after the doctor has gone. Moreover, one learns how this surgeon and that does an operation, and what some famous nurse has done to assist in her part. Doubtless, there is much in the Exhibition which will specially appeal to the nursing sisterhood, and even chemists may learn something from it. The moral of it all seems to be—when you are to be operated on go to a hospital.

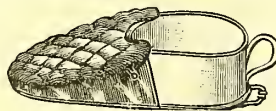
THE ACCESSORIES.

Besides the purely professional element there are several rather good trade exhibits which give the show a sort of British Medical appearance. Taking these in the catalogue order, we notice first a fine display by the SANTAS COMPANY (LIMITED) of a good selection of their antiseptics and disinfectants. Beside them is one of Messrs. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co's attractive stands, on which digestive and food products are specially prominent, such as those of Fairchild and Wyeth, as well as the Kepler malt products. The assistance which Messrs. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON have given to the Exhibition is supplemented by an individual exhibit which is an excellent example of the tendencies of modern surgery. The selection of surgical instruments is good, and it is noticeable that nickelled-steel knives, &c., made in one piece, and fitted in metal cases, are the favourite, because in that way they are readily sterilised. It is not possible within the limits of this report to do more than mention this section of the exhibit in general terms. A few special minor appliances are included in the exhibit. Amongst them we noticed the new stethoscope called the phonendoscope, described by us a few months ago; aseptic catheters in glass tubes containing an antiseptic solution, so that they are always ready for use; and an ingenious steriliser for catheters consisting of a nickel steam-kettle, the spout of which is modified so that the catheter can be fixed upon it; the steam does the rest. Considering how many lives have been lost through the use of septic catheters, it should be worth any chemist's trouble to look into the means for obviating that distressing end. A curious and delicate hygrometer is shown by the firm; it is constructed on a similar principle to the aneroid barometer, and is exceedingly sensitive to changes in the hygroscopicity of the atmosphere. We also noticed beautiful chatelaines for nurses, and samples of Maw's antiseptic dressings, bandages, &c. The firm have recently started their own factory in the neighbourhood of London, and are thus able to supply surgeons with all their requirements manufactured by themselves. The bandages are particularly noticeable, as each one is secured with that safety-pin which is never found when wanted; the antiseptic dressings are put up in blue and yellow wrappers or containers, plain ones in white wrappers, and accouchement-sheets, towels for ladies, &c., in greyish-black wrappers. The importance of nurses' trade is shown by the fact that the firm have just published a "Nurses' Handbook and Catalogue of Nursing Requisites," which contains a great deal of useful information and is elegantly produced.

Those essentials of hospital-life—to wit, beds, operation-tables, and instrument-waggons—are well represented in the large hall, several firms exhibiting. The small hall is entirely devoted to trade exhibits, and, if they are not extensive or strikingly novel, they are well arranged and well looked after. The FRAME FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED) have the first position and a good attendant who, in a few sen-

tences, can tell all comers wherein "frame-food diet" excels other things of the kind. INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) exhibit Vichy and Carlsbad and their salts. The new dry Carlsbad salt should become popular, as, bulk for bulk, it is twice the strength of the crystals, 55 per cent. of water of crystallisation having been driven off. The leading medical men of the kingdom have recently received samples of the salt-powder, so that dispensers should have it stocked ready for a demand. Alongside this exhibit is Saxlehner's one of the old "Hunyadi János" water; and next to that a good exhibit by Messrs. STEPHEN SMITH & Co. of Hall's coca wine and their new wine—Liebig Company's extract of meat and malt wine. In conversation with Mr. Hall, we learnt that this wine is made under an agreement with the Liebig Extract of Meat Company (Limited), whose extract alone is used in making it. The terms of the agreement require that a certain quantity of extract per gallon must always be used, and, by mutual agreement, it has been arranged that Mr. Otto Hehner will see that the wine is kept up to the fixed standard. The preparation contains extract of malt also, and it is a pleasant-tasting wine, put up nicely, and retailing under the non-cutting agreement which obtains with the coca wine. Mr. EDWARD WYBORN, of Brighton, exhibits a dentifrice, paraffin hair-invigorator, and preparations of senna-pods. Messrs. EDWARD COOK & Co., the well-known soap-manufacturers of Bow, have a good exhibit of their soaps under the charge of a nurse, their antiseptic soap containing $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 3 per cent. of HgI_2 being a leading feature of the exhibit, because, in the milder forms, it is one of the best soaps for use by nurses. Their oatmeal and cold-cream soap is also attracting considerable attention just now, as it is an excellent seaside soap. Messrs. REYNOLDS & BRANSON exhibit all the ingenious mechanical contrivances for the surgery, the pharmacy, and the home which we have reported upon during the past two years, and we noticed an improvement in the dustproof drawers—viz., a sliding cover of plate glass which, when pulled out, forms an aseptic table. Amongst the new things shown are compressed cubes of "Salufur" for making antiseptic solutions, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ vaporiser, and a convenient and cleanly umbilical dressing made of boric lint.

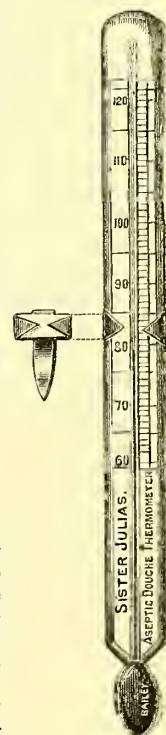
Messrs. W. H. BAILEY & SON have a good general surgical-instrument exhibit, in which we observed several novelties. First, there is Nurse Hannah's bed-pan and bath. This consists of a metal shoe with padded cushion, into which is fitted an earthenware slipper-pan, which can be removed from the shoe without disturbing the patient and another put in its place. Then there is Nurse Julia's aseptic douche thermometer, shown in the



engraving. The peculiarities of this are (1) the thermometer stem is enclosed in a flat sealed-glass tube, and (2) the scale is duplicated. The metal hook attached to the thermometer is to hang it to the edge of the vessel in which the douche is mixed, and if that be of glass the temperature is



easily read from the outside. Another ingenious idea has been adapted to a cheap hypodermic syringe which the firm are placing on the market. This is the insertion in the syringe-piston of a layer of oil, which makes it virtually self-oiling, and therefore prevents it drying. Otherwise the syringe is a good one, and it is constructed on antiseptic principles. A "special" medicine-tumbler and minim measure in leather case, costing 1s., glass nozzles to the hold-

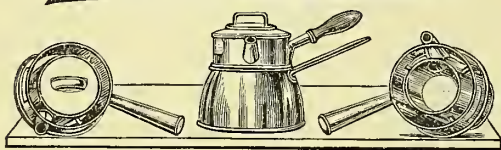


fast enema, and the nurses' N N soap-case, containing a cake of antiseptic soap and a nail-brush, to retail at 1s, struck us as notable lines.

Messrs. SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY exhibit their sanitary specialities, as well as a number of requisites for nurses, with whom they are now cultivating business. The firm have worked the "sanitary" department so well that their products have penetrated into Royal households, and they make a point of the fact that the Duchess of York's babies use Southall's "Knapknettes," a statement which we can corroborate, for we happen to know who supplies them. This is a well-deserved "patronage," for the firm have been assiduous in improving their "towels," &c., from the beginning, and the system which they inaugurated of entrusting this department to women solely has resulted in their getting hosts of hints from their customers, which they have carried into practice where possible. The St. Martin's Hall exhibit is small, but it is typical, and is well worth examining.

The newest thing in Messrs. DOWN BROTHERS' exhibit is Aymard's patent steriliser for milk. This consists of a water-bath, the top pan of which is double—that is, a pan within a

AYMARD'S PATENT STERILIZER.



pan—and the inner one is so fixed that when the steriliser is in use the steam completely surrounds it. It is the simplest steriliser we have seen.

There is an especially good show of BOVRIL products exhibited with respect to their chemical composition and nutritive value. This particularly applies to invalid bovril, an article which deserves closer attention by chemists, both because it is sold on a non-cutting basis and is a really valuable nutritive for invalids. It consists of ordinary bovril with the addition of a large percentage of albuminoids, in a form best adapted for assimilation, and in the uncoagulated condition. The invalid bovril is put up in earthenware jars, quite different from the more popular article, and is just a thing which a druggist should handle. The bovril beef-jelly is also supplied on the non-cutting basis, and at 9d. for 2 oz. and 1s. 4d. for 4 oz. is the cheapest beef-jelly in the market. WALFORD & SONS' DAIRY COMPANY, one of the largest metropolitan suppliers of milk, exhibit koumiss, sterilised milk, and similar products, as well as an interesting series of specimens which brings home to visitors with astounding clearness the food-value of a gallon of milk. There is first the total solids, about 1½ lb., and from that the fat (between 6 and 7 oz.), casein, sugar, mineral salts, and the separated salts, the last-mentioned showing that a gallon of milk contains fully a teaspoonful of phosphates. Even those who know the composition of milk seldom realise that a glass of it contains about 1½ oz. of solid nutriment of the highest value, and we were not surprised to hear that many of the visitors will not believe that milk is so rich a food.

The AREMA MANUFACTURING COMPANY show the "Arema" inhaler and inhalants which we recently described; and the RED CROSS GERMICIDE COMPANY exhibit a number of specialities. One of the handsomest cases in the hall is the LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY'S, which contains an imposing exhibit of the extract and of the peptone of beef. The literature distributed in reference to these is of the most artistic kind, and about the best retail advertising material going. Of the qualities of the peptone we have already spoken in favourable terms; and continued trial of it confirms us in the opinion that the company have done wisely in giving it prominence as a druggist's article, for there is no beef cup so invigorating and sustaining to colic patients as one made from the peptone. We learn that the non-cutting agreement is working out satisfactorily.

Messrs. CADBURY BROTHERS have introduced several novelties since we last had occasion to notice their specialities, one of the best being a new chocolate biscuit—the "Parlour"—not so large as the older one and not so sweet a biscuit. In choice chocolates they have also several new forms and flavours,

and the high quality and elegant packing exhibited in these make them an admirable profitable extra for chemists, especially in seaside places. PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED) also exhibit, devoting the greater part of their showcase to toilet and antiseptic soaps, glycerine, and nightlights; and the BRITISH ELECTROZONE CORPORATION (LIMITED) exhibit their new antiseptic, which is sea water electrolysed by Woolf's process and put up in quart bottles to retail at 1s. There are, however, two forms—electrozone for use as a disinfectant, and medicina for medical purposes. Both are being systematically pushed just now.

These notes will serve to show the nature of the Exhibition. Comparatively few men are attending it, but there are hosts of nurses, and a band plays every afternoon. A Nursing Conference is also being held this week; and Röntgen Rays and a Banjo Team are to be there on Saturday evening—admission then, 5s.

Marriages.

BOARDMAN—DONALDSON.—On May 25, at Drumcondra Church, by the Rev. E. T. Crozier, B.A., curate of St. George's Parish, John H. Boardman, L.P.S.I., Incubicore, to Annie Mina, eldest daughter of Mr. Theodore Donaldson, Fairview, Dublin.

HELBING—MOON.—On June 3, by special licence, Mr. Heinrich Helbing, F.C.S., 63 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., to Miss Dorothy Moon.

RAPER—WHITING.—On May 30, at Holy Trinity Church, Brondesbury, N.W., by the Rev. H. Percival Waugh, Edward Raper, chemist and druggist, Beacon House, Hemstead Road, West Hampstead, to Ione Zille, eldest daughter of Mr. James E. Whiting, of Hampstead.

Deaths.

BUCHANAN.—Mr. John Buchanan, C.M.G., a well-known Nyassaland planter, and Vice-Consul for the territories under British influence north of the Zambezi, died recently at Blantyre, British Central Africa, aged 40. Fifteen years ago Mr. Buchanan initiated the planting industry in the Shire Highlands, starting coffee, tea, sugar, cinchona, and tobacco plantations, and it was through him that Professor Fraser was enabled to introduce strophanthus into therapeutics. He was head of the firm of Buchanan Brothers, who owned large estates in the Shire country.

MITCHELL.—On May 12, at Glasgow, Mr. William Mitchell, chemist and druggist. Aged 29.

REYNOLDS.—Sir John Russell Reynolds, Bart., M.D., who died on May 29, at the age of 68, was the son of a Nonconformist minister and the grandson of Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III. The late eminent doctor also became a Court physician in 1878. On the death of Sir Andrew Clark in 1893, he was chosen to succeed him as President of the Royal College of Physicians, a choice which was confirmed by re-election in 1894 and 1895. The honour would probably have been renewed this year if it had not been for the express request of Sir Russell Reynolds himself. The deceased physician was the editor of a great "System of Medicine," which was the leading work of the kind twenty years ago, but which has been superseded latterly by the more modern "Dictionary of Medicine," of which Sir Richard Quain is the editor. Sir Russell Reynolds was an authority on nervous diseases.



ROBINSON.—On May 29, at Northgate, Darlington, Ellen the beloved wife of James Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 42.

TOLLEY.—On May 31, Mr. W. A. Tolley, chemist and druggist, New Barnet. Aged 55.

Novelties.

AN IDEAL REQUISITE.

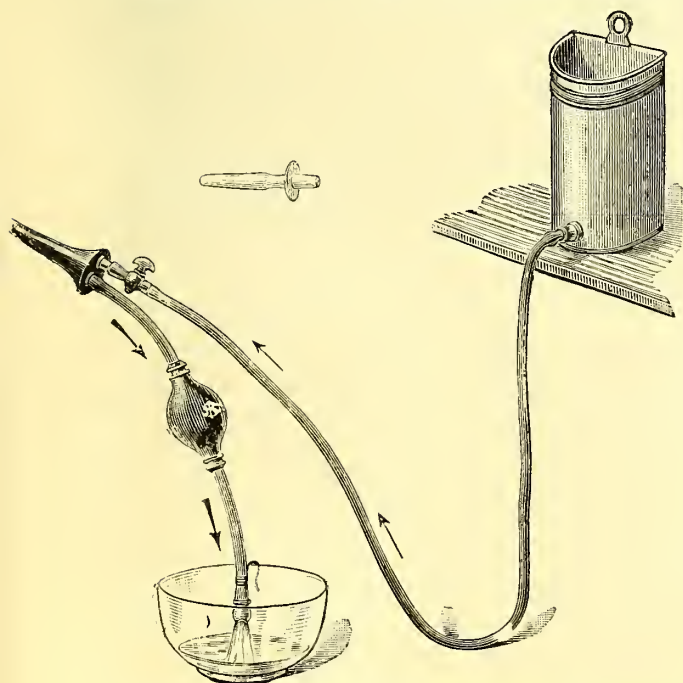
THIS is the name that Mr. Paul Metz, 2 Manchester Avenue, E.C., has given to a new sanitary-pad for ladies which he has just introduced from Germany. The requisite consists of a waterproof pocket into which an absorbent



wool pad is inserted, and the whole is then attached to a suspender-belt supplied with the holder and the pads in the first instance. The arrangement appears to us to be hygienically sound. The waterproof holder is so shaped that the discharge is caught by the absorbent wool pad, and the holder completely prevents leakage. The "requisite" is detailed at a moderate price.

THE "ONAH" DOUCHE.

MESSRS. J. G. INGRAM & SON, of Hackney Wick, have brought out a new douche, for which patents have been taken out in this and in most foreign countries. They call the appliance the "Onah," which suggests an anagram on the name of the skipper of the Ark and reminiscences of the Flood. The douche is certainly a great improvement upon the old style of enema, although it is a little more complicated. The complete apparatus, as shown in the subjoined illustration,



consists of a container holding from three to six pints of water (this container is supplied in bronze or white enamelled metal or in glass), a long indiarubber tube fastening into a vaginal nozzle, and a discharge-tube with a bulb and a hook, the latter for holding the outflow tube in its place in the waste-vessel. By placing the container at a slight elevation

above the vaginal nozzle, turning on the stopcock, and working the indiarubber bulb, an excellent cleansing action is obtained, while the container need not be placed nearly so high as in the case of bulbless douches. The expansion of the bulb draws the water from the container through the uterine canal with a much greater force than can be obtained with an ordinary enema, while the shape of the nozzle serves as an insulator when hot water or irritating substances have to be used in the course of medical treatment. Both from the point of cleanliness and efficacy the "Onah" douche may be recommended. The bulb and tubing are of black enamelled rubber, the nozzle, valves, &c., of polished vulcanite. A bone rectal-pipe is supplied with the douche, to take the place of the vaginal nozzle in the administration of enemata.

VIOLET AMULETS.

MR. M. W. CARMICHAEL, 153 New Bond Street, W., has introduced a novelty in the shape of a violet-coloured medallion, which is heavily charged with the odour of Parma violets, and wherever it is carried gives off its delightful fragrance. It may be worn under the bodice, used as a sachet, carried in the purse or vest-pocket; indeed, it is so handy that many uses as a perfume can be found for it. A good display of them in a pharmacy is sure to bring many a sixpence to the till which would otherwise not find its way there.

ANIMAL REMEDIES.

THE receipt of a parcel of specimens of animal remedies most of them new, and therapeutic serums from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. induced us to call at the firm's city office on Snow Hill to hear something about the pharmaceutical side of such medication. We have frequently called the attention of the trade to the important influence which such medicines may have upon the future of pharmacy, and although we believe that there is still much empiricism about it, that is not a matter which greatly concerns the dispenser, whose duty simply is to supply what the prescriber orders. In the meantime these remedies which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. send us are of current interest, and we cannot do better than name them without entering into therapeutic detail:—

- Salivary-gland tabloids for use in amylaceous dyspepsia.
- Pineal-gland tabloids for softening of the brain, &c.
- Nuclein tabloids for nervous prostration, &c.
- Kidney-substance tabloids for diseases depending upon disturbance of the renal functions.
- Cervical lymphatic-gland tabloids for glandular swellings, &c.
- Fallopian-tube tabloids for neurotic affections.
- Liver-substance tabloids for uræmia, &c.
- Spinal-cord tabloids for brain-diseases.

The makers inform us that the whole of the work in respect to the production of these tabloids is done at their Dartford factory. There a medical man, who is an old pupil of Pasteur's, has charge of the department, and follows all stages of the process from the selection of the animal substances to the final stage of compression. First, each gland, or whatever the substance may be, is carefully examined to see that it is normal and free from cysts, &c.; then, under rigid aseptic conditions, the material is minced, dried *in vacuo*, and powdered. It is then mixed with a harmless and physiologically inactive preservative and compressed. Clinical experience has shown that this process of preparation has no prejudicial effect upon the activity of the substances; on the other hand, in this dry and compact form the liability to decomposition, so characteristic of the solutions used at first, is eliminated.

Serum-remedies are not manufactured at Dartford, but in a physiological laboratory in London, and when we say that the samples sent to us are anti-typhoid serum and anti-syphilitic serum the importance of this complete separation will be appreciated. Each bottle of serum sent out is signed by the bacteriologist and dated. Those which we have received are three and two months old, and show no sign of decomposition; but the firm have for some time been producing these serums in the dry state. We have before us a sample of dried anti syphilitic serum dated April 2, and one of anti-typhoid dated April 29. These dry serums are in scales, are quite soluble in distilled water, and keep indefinitely. The clinical results from the use of these remedies are very interesting, but cannot be usefully abbreviated. We may say, however, that the anti-syphilitic serum seems to cure and eliminate syphilis in a remarkably short time. Any chemist who wishes to know more about them should ask the firm for the leaflets in regard to them.

A NEW POISON-BOTTLE.

MEESRS. AYTON & SAUNDERS, of Liverpool, have designed a new poison-bottle, which differs in shape from the familiar



hexagon. The bottle is round except at the back, where there are two angles ribbed, as shown in the figure, so that if the bottle be grasped in the dark by the hand its peculiarity will be perceived, and no one should mistake it for an internal medicine-bottle. The glass is dark blue and the bottle is well finished. There should be a use for it even alongside the hexagonal bottle, for if the latter is used for highly-poisonous liniments, the round bottle will be more appropriate for lotions, poisonous or otherwise. The bottle is made with the words "Not to be Taken" or "Poison" moulded upon them, but any other wording may, we presume, be moulded similarly, as the buyer may desire.

Personalities.

MR. LEONARD A. PARRY, M.B., B.S., son of a well-known metropolitan chemist, has just secured his F.R.C.S.

AMONGST our callers during the past week was Mr. Jos. E. Coudrey, one of the staff of Mr. William H. Birks, pharmaceutical chemist, Adelaide, S.A., who is "home" for a short holiday.

THE Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman A. E. Lloyd), who is a chemical manufacturer, and has been dangerously ill from an affection of the lungs, coupled with a weak heart, has so far recovered as to be able to seek convalescence at the seaside.

THE degree of M.D. has been conferred by the University of Cambridge on Mr. Henry Trentham Maw, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., &c., formerly of Christ's College. Dr. Trentham Maw is a partner in the firm of S. Maw, Son & Thompson, and director of their surgical-instrument factory.

PAST GRAND MASTER COUNCILLOR A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, J.P., of Cambridge, who was a candidate for the Pharmaceutical Council at the recent election, was again elected on the Board of Directors of the Manchester Unity at the recent A.M.C. at Bristol on May 29. Mr. Campkin has been on the Board since 1884, having been re-elected annually by large majorities. On this occasion there were twenty-four candidates for the nine members of the directorate, and Mr. Campkin headed the poll with 368 votes.

New Companies and Company News.

NEW JULIA NITRATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 250,000*l.* in 10*s.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of the Julia-Taltal Nitrate Company (Limited), incorporated in 1894, to enter into and carry into effect an agreement with the said company and its liquidator, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in nitrates, iodine, chemicals, and other substances in the Republic of Chili or elsewhere.

LIQUID STARCH AND GLOSS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 25,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account the secrets of manufacture and recipes for the liquid starch and gloss and liquid-blue, the inventions of Leonard A. Lee, and to enter into and carry into effect an agreement with the said inventor for the purpose. Registered office, Cross Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

CITY GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,500*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase or otherwise acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of glass-bottle manufacturers and merchants carried on by W. A. Barrett and E. Lanyon at Cross Road, and Thorne Street, Ford's Park, Canning Town, London, E., and to enter into an agreement to be made with the said vendors. The first directors are:—J. J. Etridge, jun., W. A. Barrett, and E. Lanyon. Qualification, the holding of 10 debentures and 200 shares. Remuneration of W. A. Barrett and E. Lanyon as managing directors, 272*l.* each per annum.

BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED).—The eighth annual report of the directors of this company has now been issued. The net profit for the year ending December 31, 1895, is 3,344*l.* 5*s.*, as against 158*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for 1894. Out of this the directors propose to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference shares, which, with the 4 per cent. interim dividend already paid, will make 6 per cent. for the year. This will leave a balance of 947*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, which will absorb 750*l.*, leaving a balance to be carried forward of 197*l.* 8*s.* The directors report an improvement in business as regards percentage of profits and increase of sales. Reference is made to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which has been actively supported by the managing director of the company, and, should a considerable number of manufacturers join the movement, the directors state, "your business will become as valuable, and probably more so, than at any period of its existence." The annual general meeting is to be held on Wednesday, June 10, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, when proposals for the reconstruction of the company will be submitted. With that object a circular has been sent to the shareholders, giving an outline of the scheme proposed, which contemplates the formation of a new company with a capital of 60,000*l.* divided into 40,000 preference shares of 1*l.* each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each, together with debentures bearing 4½ per cent. interest, which are to be issued by the liquidator to the shareholders who have paid up amounts in advance of calls. To the ordinary shareholders of 5*l.* shares (3*l.* paid) will be allotted two fully-paid-up shares in the new company for each share held by them in the present company. To the holders of fully-paid-up 5*l.* preference shares will be allotted three fully-paid-up shares and a 4½-per-cent. debenture-bond for 2*l.* for each share. To the holders of preference shares not fully paid up will be allotted five shares (credited with 12*s.* paid up, leaving a liability of 8*s.* per share) for each share held in the existing company. The preference shares will carry a preferential dividend of 5 per cent., and any balance of profit available for dividend after the ordinary shares have received 5 per cent. will be divided *pro rata* between the preference and ordinary shares. Mr. George R. Barclay is to be appointed liquidator, at a remuneration of 100*l.* The above scheme is to be submitted in the form of three resolutions, which, if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting to be convened for the purpose.

Legal Reports.

LITIGATION ABOUT AN OINTMENT-RECIPE.

AN action has been raised in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in which certain members of the Porteous Vegetable Ointment Company apply for interdict against Archd. Porteous, now or lately residing at Abercromby Place, Stirling, and carrying on business at 33 Ann Street, Glasgow. The complainers seek to have the respondent interdicted from selling, or offering for sale, any ointment made or manufactured by the respondent under the title or designation of "Porteous's Vegetable Ointment," or using that title in any way calculated to pass off ointment manufactured by the respondent as ointment manufactured by the complainers. The complainers state that in July, 1895, a company was formed to acquire from Alex. Porteous, leather merchant, Rose Street, Edinburgh, who is one of the complainers, a recipe for the preparation of this ointment, with the goodwill of the business in it. The original inventor of the ointment, they say, was Alex. Porteous, from whom it passed to his nephew, the father of Alex. Porteous already mentioned. Alexander Porteous's father died in 1877, and then he took over the business and carried it on until he sold it to the company last year. The respondent is a brother of Alexander Porteous, and it is averred that out of resentment, because he had no part in the formation of the company, he had been making and selling an ointment under the name of "Porteous Vegetable Ointment" go' up like that of the complainers and their predecessors, and claims that it is "prepared from the original recipe in the sole possession of himself." The respondent denies that Alex. Porteous was the original inventor of the ointment, and states that other members of the family had the recipe and used it and sold the ointment, and that none of them asserted or exercised any exclusive right to do so. He avers that when Alex. Porteous, the complainer, took his father's business as a leather merchant no reference to any right to make the ointment or use the name was contained in the contract; that he had not treated the rights purported to be sold by him to the complainers as an asset of his business; that his father handed the recipe to his wife to dispose of it as she might think proper; and that she gave it to her daughter (Mrs. Wm. Allan, whose husband was a chemist) that she or her husband might avail themselves of it. Mrs. Allan, he says, imparted the recipe to him, and he has been for some time making and selling it. He denies having infringed any right belonging to the complainers. Lord Low, before whom the action is called, has ordered a proof of the averments.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

AN ANALYST'S CLAIM.

IN the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Martin, an analyst, sought to recover the sum of 2*l* 2*s*, balance of account for work done to the order of a Mr. Roberts in connection with the patenting of an invention. The plaintiff's case was that he undertook to do certain analytical work for a fixed fee of 10*l* 10*s*., which sum he had been paid, and the present claim was in respect of some extra work which was entirely outside the original agreement. The defence was that the whole of the work was to be done for the 10*l* 10*s*. It appeared that the work in respect of which this claim was made was carried out several weeks after the payment of 10*l* 10*s*. had been made. His Honour said it was a case of oath against oath; but, in view of the fact that this work was done so long after the payment of 10*l* 10*s*. was made, he should give judgment for the plaintiff for 2*l* 2*s*. and costs.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re W. H. HERN, 1 Spring Street, Hyde Park, Chemist.

ON the application of Mr. M. S. Rabinstein, a receiving order was granted under a petition presented by this debtor.

He states that he has a seven years' lease of the premises at 120*l*. a year, the landlord being in possession for 60*l*. and expenses. The stock and fittings are valued at from 200*l*. to 300*l*., and the household furniture at 40*l*. or 50*l*. The business is being carried on.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Abbott, F. J., Abbott, F. J., jun., and Browne, E. J., under the style of the Zenotype Company, Liverpool, manufacturers of photographic materials.

Crosland, G. T., and Sayles, R., under the style of C. H. Taylor, Huddersfield and Elland, drysalters.

Ward, R. H., Wallis, S. S., and Macdonald, W. D., under the style of Ward & Macdonald, Salford, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, and general medical practitioners; so far as regards S. S. Wallis.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Hern, William Henry, Spring Street, Hyde Park, W., chemist.

ADJUDICATION.

Lea, Frederick James, Folkestone, chemist.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Cockshoot, Thomas Bower, Hyde, veterinary surgeon and shoeing-smith.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Hale, Arthur (trading and in the Receiving Order described as Arthur Hale & Son), Regent Street, W., medical galvanist - discharge suspended for two years, ending April 23, 1898.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 27, 1896)

"PRIMO"; for paints and pigments. By Alice Macdonald, 13 Ladbrooke Grove, Notting Hill, London, W., chemist. 194,622.

"KYNODYNE"; for a medicinal preparation for human use. By George Abbott, 6 Hally Village, Highgate, London, N., gentleman. 194,657.

Device of double-headed snake and wording "Double Snake Brand"; for glass bottles. By Hussey-Jones & Co., 147 Palmerston Buildings, London, E.C., shippers. 191,505. The essential particulars are the device and the words "Double Snake."

"NIGHTINGALE'S FOOD," facsimile signature of applicant on label and figure of nightingale on tree; for a cereal food for human beings. By G. P. Nightingale, 2 Fowkes Buildings, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., colonial merchant. 193,542. The essential particulars are the facsimile signature and device.

Portrait of King Henry VIII.; for non-aerated, non-medicated, and non-alcoholic beverages in Class 42; also for mineral and aerated waters in Class 44. By Cox & Co. (Limited), 178 York Road, King's Cross, London, N. 194,326-7.

"EDANERG"; for chemical solutions for extinguishing fires. By E. S. Cook, 274 South Lambeth Road, London, manufacturer. 195,007.

"NEW BEACON NIGHTLIGHTS" and label-device with figure of man holding lighted beacon; for nightlights. By E. & H. Holdsworth, the Old Abbey Candle-works, Abbey Road, West Ham, London, E. 192,236. The essential particular is the label-device.

BOILING ALCOHOL decomposes mercurous iodide, so that the separation of mercuric and mercurous iodides by alcohol is not reliable.

Telegrams: "SANITAS LONDON." Registered Trade Mark: "SANITAS."

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(C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.O.S., Managing Director),

**DISINFECTANT MANUFACTURERS,
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Analytical Department for Disinfectants, Waters, Sheep Dips, and Sanitary Preparations.

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L. G. B. Corrosive Sublimate Pellets.

Peroxide of Hydrogen (Patent Preserved).

And all kinds of DISINFECTANT MATERIALS.

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N.B.—Copyright Book, "How to Disinfect," sent free.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles (Patent).

Chloride of Zinc (Any Gravity).

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Drain Testers.

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Weed Destroyer.

Moth Paper.



MÖLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE OIL.

"The Lancet," June 8, 1895.

"It is now known that Cod-liver Oil can be prepared not only free from objectionable taste, but also from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations. . . . The first improvement was effected on the introduction of PETER MÖLLER'S PROCESS, which, when properly carried out, produces an oil free from repulsive taste, but still not from the tendency to set up irritation in the stomach with eructation as a sequel. . . . The latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS."

Full particulars, prices, &c., on application to—

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FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	17/ * cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	23/ * cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/ * cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	27/ * cwt.
BEST CLEANED LINSEED	16/ * cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	23/ * cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	16/ * cwt.	"WHITE EARTH" Specially prepared for Toilet purposes.	19/ * cwt.
No. 2 Pure FULLER'S EARTH	14/ * cwt.	Finest Pure Sifted TOILET OATMEAL	22/ * cwt.

* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London. (Carriage made for extra cost) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

A BRIGHT "The Chemist and Druggist,"
THE FRAGRANCE OF September 21, 1895.
COMPRESSED FLOWERS,

A Good Line for all seasons.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.,
86 High St. & Town Hall Lane,

LEICESTER. IDEA



SCOTT'S EMULSION.

*The Cream of
Cod Liver Oil*

WITH

Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda,

Has been accepted and prescribed by physicians in **all parts of the world** for the past twenty years, and considered by them **the** preparation of

COD LIVER OIL PAR EXCELLENCE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd.,

47 Farringdon Street, E.C.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS
and INVALIDS.

Vibrona
The Ideal Tonic.

Vibrona
Sole Proprietors—

Retail price, 4/- per bottle: 45/- per dozen.

Trade Terms:—Less than one dozen, 40/- Net.
Cases of one dozen, 36/- Net.

United Kingdom:—Carriage paid on three cases.
For Shipment:—Five cases f.o.b. London.

Sole Proprietors—

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, LONDON.

MICHAEL CARTEIGHE.

By the election of Mr. Walter Hills to the presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday last, Mr. Carteighe's long career at the head of pharmaceutical affairs comes to at least a temporary break. Fourteen years' service as President, and some fourteen years before that as a member of the

Council and member of the Board of Examiners, not to speak of his scholastic triumphs as a pharmaceutical student, is an altogether unprecedented record, and one which is not likely to be broken in the lifetime of any one of us. To the younger half of the trade Mr. Carteighe must have appeared to be the permanent President and almost the personification of the Council. Only two of his predecessors in the chair can claim comparison with him in regard to loyal service to the Society—namely, Jacob Bell, who created it, and George Webb Sandford, under whose rule it acquired real legislative power. We do not propose at this time to assign to each of these, all able men, his respective position in the hierarchy of British pharmacy. At this moment it would not perhaps be prudent to suggest the possibility of a superior to the now ex-chief. He retires, we believe, at the height of his popularity among pharmacists, while his energy is unabated, and while his personal influence is still paramount. He intends, apparently, to take an active part in the work of the Council, and the reigning President will have a difficult time of it if unfortunately he and the Ex. should take opposite views on some vital question.

It would be quite correct to say that the administrative work of the Pharmaceutical Society has never been so great, and has never been so effectively performed, as during Mr. Carteighe's reign. It may be held, too, that by his personal influence he has been able to advance its scientific and social prestige, though this was placed at a high level by its founder, Jacob Bell, and its first President, William Allen. Mr. Carteighe has succeeded, too, in the difficult task of consolidating the organisation of the Society. Some years ago he conquered the Scotch wing, which was inclined to assume a kind of semi-independence, and he has changed their former attitude of somewhat sullen submission to a cordial loyalty. He has stimulated local secretaries into activity, and has established in the metropolis a body of divisional secretaries who are only too glad to be called to arms. And he has largely augmented the income of the Society by persuading the Privy Council to agree to the increase of the fee for the qualifying examination. Lastly, we may mention the Research Laboratory, which probably owes its existence to Mr. Carteighe's fervid faith, though whether that should be reckoned among his successes or his failures we are not quite certain.

On the other hand, we cannot forget that, in spite of more strenuous efforts than were made by any previous President, Mr. Carteighe has failed to get a single line of pharmacy-legislation added to the statute-book, and his only Parliamentary triumph has been the defeat of a minor proposal in the Budget a few years ago, providing that methylated spirit should only be sold in sealed bottles. His curriculum schemes, once so prominent, have gradually withdrawn into the background; and lastly, the conduct of the Society's affairs under Mr. Carteighe's rule has seriously jeopardised its financial position. His colleagues on his fourteen councils are as responsible officially and nominally as he for all these results; but his influence has been so great, and his labours so abundant, that whatever credit or discredit has to be meted out to the body finds its way in popular opinion to his shoulders.

The latter years of Mr. Carteighe's presidency have been marked by a vigorous enforcement of the Pharmacy Act. The spirit he has infused into this enterprise is, in our opinion, far and away the best work he has done for pharmacy. But we cannot attribute to him the honour of instituting those efforts which he seems now inclined to assume. The work was forced on the Council from the outside. During the long delay he was "educating the judges;" so he told the annual meeting the other day; our recollection is that he was

abusing the Pharmacy Act and its real authors. This, however, is a controversy which we do not desire at this time to re-open, and which we only mention here to explain why we classify it neither among Mr. Carteighe's successes or failures. That he will still take a prominent part in all that concerns pharmacy we have no doubt, and we shall not be surprised if after a few years' rest he may be recalled to the most prominent position in the Pharmaceutical Society.

IS THE DRUG-TRADE OVER-CROWDED?

MR. CHAS. W. JOHNSON writes to the *Bazaar* to say that it is not, for a friend in it has told him so. Whereupon comes Mr. Johnson's article telling *paterfamilias* that this is the thing to set his sons to, and the article really gives a fair and intelligent account of the way to enter the trade, the examinations, and other superficial details. "That the profession of pharmaceutical chemist is not overcrowded, anyone can see by glancing through the advertising columns of any of the trade journals; he will generally find twice as many persons advertising for assistants as there are assistants seeking work." Well, we have glanced through the columns of this and other trade journals, and do not find the facts accord with the above assertion. Subjoined are the figures relating to the advertisements of last month:—

	Situations Open.			Situations Wanted.		
	C. & D.	Other journals.	Total.	C. & D.	Other journals.	Total.
May 2	87	40	127	88	54	142
" 9	78	41	119	78	51	129
" 16	70	34	104	83	64	147
" 23	66	26	92	75	44	119
" 30	78	35	113	62	35	97

This shows a total of 555 situations open, and 634 assistants wanting situations. We find that the figures for the corresponding period last year were 502 situations open, and 723 assistants wanting situations. If, therefore, we are to adopt Mr. Johnson's method of argument, we must come to the conclusion from these figures that "the profession of pharmaceutical chemist" is much overcrowded. It is curious how some people manage to twist figures to suit their purpose. Mr. Johnson has a friend who made the above statement to him, and the same person "recently advertised for an assistant. There were seven applicants for the post. Two of these were derelicts, whom no pharmacist would employ if he could help it; three of the candidates were unqualified men; and only two were qualified chemists. As the advertiser wanted a qualified man, the selection rested between two men for a post worth 120*l.* a year." How this can be construed into an argument favourable to the statement that the drug-trade is not overcrowded passes our comprehension. But the statement touches an undoubtedly weak spot in assistant-supply—viz., the comparative paucity of first-class men. Pharmacy is one of those callings in which there is always room at the top, but only for persons who combine business ability with that skill and knowledge which their examination-certificates are the evidence of. We urge all young men in the trade who have aspirations after the first places in the calling to endeavour to perfect themselves in this neglected side of it; to keep pace with the movements in the drug and chemical markets; to watch the development of novelties and what meets public taste in regard to perfumes, soaps, and other sundries; to note especially the progress of pharmacy and therapeutics and

even the sciences as they affect pharmacy; and, above all, to acquire that knowledge of accounts and business methods which are essential to success in all businesses.

JULIUS LOTHAR MEYER.

THE Chemical Society last week did homage to the memory of their late honorary fellow, Professor Julius Lothar Meyer, by a lecture which was delivered by Professor P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc., of Newcastle, who, by his translations of Meyer's "*Die modernen Theorien der Chemie und ihre Bedeutung für die chemische Statistik*," has done more than any other living Englishman to make the great German thinker's work known in this country. The occasion brought together a goodly audience and an unusual number of pharmacists, Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Ekin, Mr. Martindale, and Mr. Naylor



amongst them as rare visitors. The lecture occupied exactly an hour, the first third of it being entirely biographical; the rest was devoted to Meyer's share in the formulation of the periodic law, his early work upon gases, and his influence upon chemical theories and thought. Without being strikingly original, either in conception or diction, the lecturer gave an adequate estimate of Meyer's contributions to chemical literature and philosophy.

Julius Lothar Meyer was born on August 19, 1830, at Varel, O'denburg. His father, Dr. F. A. Meyer, was a physician practising in that town, and his mother was a gifted woman who sometimes assisted her husband in his surgical work. Of their family of seven, Lothar and Oscar Emil have distinguished themselves—the one in chemistry and the other in physics. As a boy Lothar was delicate and had to give up school for a year; but he was able to begin medical studies at Zürich in 1851, thence going to Würzburg, at which University he graduated M.D. in 1854. He was by no means in love with medicine, and consulted Ludwig, the physiologist, as to the desirability of following it up or

taking to chemistry, which he loved better. The latter course was decided upon, and he matriculated at Heidelberg, where he at once entered under Bunsen, amongst his fellow-students being Beilstein, Kekule, Pebal, Quincke, Roscoe, and Russell. Bunsen's laboratory was indifferently fitted, but good work was done in it, and Meyer commenced the study of the gases of the blood, which resulted in a dissertation on the subject, presented to the Würzburg Medical Faculty, this laying the foundation for the views now accepted regarding the absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid, which he fully entered into in a dissertation of 1858, for which he got Ph.D. Heidel. He also studied the mathematical side of science under Kirchhoff, and by 1859 he was ready to begin to earn money. It was then that he became Privat-docent at Breslau University, where he remained until 1866, when he went to Neustadt-Eberswalde Forestry School, but his work there was not congenial, and he gladly accepted a change to Karlsruhe in 1868. After eight years there he finally settled at Tübingen as professor of chemistry, and there he died in April of last year.

Although Meyer had published the first edition of his "*Modern Theories*" in 1862, it was not until he settled at Tübingen that he could get much opportunity for research, and the volume of work from that year to 1894 was far in excess of that produced during the earlier period. He visited England in 1887, attending the British Association meeting at Manchester along with Mendeléeff. Dr. Schunck, the President of the Chemical Section, referred to their presence, and Mendeléeff rose and bowed his reply, not caring to venture an English speech. Meyer was up on his feet almost before the Russian *savant* was down, and in excellent English commenced—"I am not Mendeléeff; I am Meyer." Terrific applause broke him off there, but for the Russian and himself he spoke in thanks, then glided off into his own tongue, which gave him greater freedom of utterance in speaking of the Periodic Law. Meyer's earliest researches were, as already indicated, concerned with gases. His study of the blood-gases led him to devise a gasometric method for estimating carbonic acid (as in mineral waters), which has peculiar interest now in respect to his observation of the presence of nitrogen in the evolved gases. Professor Bedson could not in the hour at his disposal deal adequately with much of Meyer's work, and he left untouched practically the whole of the analytical methods devised by Meyer. We understand, however, that proper reference is made to them in the MS.

Unquestionably the matter with which Meyer's name is most securely linked is the formulation of the periodic law. For that he and Mendeléeff in 1832 received jointly the Davy medal from the Royal Society of London. Meyer's first glimmerings of the law came to him in 1860, when he noticed on plotting the elements according to the new atomic weights, then recently introduced, certain numeral differences between each pair, these differences increasing with the atomic weights. A small table was drawn up in that year, and by 1868 he had sketched out the periodic law, substantially as it stands now, leaving it with a colleague and forgetting all about it until 1893, when he lectured to the Berlin Chemical Society on the subject. But in 1839 he explained his system in *Liebig's Annalen*, and all that he and Mendeléeff did served to make chemists look with reason upon a thing they had scoffed at when John Newlands first called attention to it. Into the details of the law, or the attributes of periodicity, we need not enter; suffice it to say that the new atomic weights made it possible, and that it was amongst the first things to bring real appreciation of Dalton's atomic theory. Professor Bedson, in some of his most elo-

quent sentences, dwelt upon the difficulty there was in learning chemistry in the 50's and 60's owing to the existence side by side of the old and new atomic weights. He also dealt with Meyer's attempts to secure a proper systematisation of inorganic chemistry; and in the concluding passages of his lecture explained the conception of "Modern Theories" and its development from the first edition in 1862 to the fifth in 1884, which is the one translated into English. Here, again, young chemists cannot imagine the field that had to be tilled before the seed sown by that book would take grip. Meyer's early contemporaries were all for practice, and abhorred speculation in such an experimental science as chemistry; but the book turned the tide, and since 1862 we have had a new race of chemists produced—men who are philosophic as well as experimenters, and that combination is now regarded as the true basis of chemical progress. Into the remainder of the lecture, somewhat hurriedly brought to a finish, we need not enter; suffice it to say that Meyer's influence in chemistry is an abiding thing, and if it affected teachers more than pupils it was—we should rather say *is*—all the more welcome, for it is only the greatest minds that are equal to that high vocation. Professor Bedson appeared to appreciate that fact; but we can hardly say the same of Sir Henry Roscoe, Dr. Gladstone, and Dr. Russell, who spoke after him—indeed, they scarcely "rose to the occasion."

PRESIDENTIAL BREAD-FRUIT.

Mr. John Harrison, in his capacity as Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has allowed his eloquent tongue to outrun his biblical knowledge and to outrage biological facts. He says that the bread which Mr. Carteghe has cast upon pharmaceutical waters will bring forth fruit in days to come. Really?

THE BURROUGHS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The sum of 844*l.*, which was collected for the Burroughs Memorial Fund, has been invested in New Zealand Four per Cents. at 114 $\frac{1}{2}$, and will realise an annual income of a little over 28*l.* The first scholarship will be awarded next year. A deed has been prepared by Mr. Flux, the Pharmaceutical Society's solicitor, entrusting the fund to the care of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

THE ANTITOXIN FATALITY.

In our issue of April 18 we narrated the facts connected with the death of the only child of a Dr. Langerhans after a diphtheria-antitoxin injection, which the father administered as a prophylactic. He attributed death to the antitoxin, and the result has been a rigid official inquiry by Professor Ehrlich, who has reported that the serum was one of 1,300 portions of a batch prepared at the Höchst works. Bacteriologically, chemically, and clinically this serum has shown no divergence from the normal, and the conclusion is that the death of the Langerhans's child was not due directly or indirectly to the serum injection. The facts elicited appear to us to justify this conclusion.

IMPURE HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

We observe from a report in the *British Medical Journal* that Professor Dixon Mann and Dr. J. G. Clegg, of Manchester, have reported to the Pathological Society there on two cases of poisoning with arseniuretted hydrogen, which proved fatal. The paper was purely pathological, and the only point in it to which we wish to refer is that the arseniuretted hydrogen was produced, during a trade process, from the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc. The acid contained 0.309 per cent. of metallic arsenic! It appears to us almost criminal that such an impure acid as this should be sent into trade, and we hope that the fatalities referred to may be the means of getting such dangerous acid excluded from the market.

INDIAN HEMP CONSTITUENTS.

Some information, additional to that noted in our issue of May 2, page 624, regarding the active principles of Indian hemp isolated by Messrs. Wood and Eastfield is given in the last number of *Nature*. They call the new red semi-solid oil *Cannabinol*, and it has been isolated by the authors from the usual medicinal preparations of *Cannabis indica*, as well as from charas. Mr. Marshall states that it is the pharmacologically active compound of charas. In doses of 0.1 gr. to 0.15 gr. it produces decided intoxication characterised by fits of uncontrollable laughter, slurring speech, and ataxic gait, a complete loss of time relation, and a sense of extreme happiness; sensation is diminished somewhat, and the pulse-rate rises; as a rule, there are no hallucinations. The acute symptoms last about three hours. Smaller doses (0.05 gr.) produce similar effects, but to less marked degree. Animals appear to be less susceptible to its influence than man, and herbivorous animals than carnivorous.

MEDICAL PRACTICE AND MEDICAL TITLES.

Mr. Victor Horsley, President of the Medical Defence Union, sends a long letter to the *Times* in warm approval of that paper's suggestion that the Medical Acts might be strengthened so as to confine medical practice as well as medical titles to registered and qualified medical men. Mr. Horsley is very contemptuous of those judges who have declined to interpret the Medical Act just as he would construe it. Mr. Horsley's view of it is contained in the following paragraph:—

Doubtless, since the legal profession protects itself and the public so well and efficiently, those interested in the progress of medicine will help to obtain absolute statutory authority for the Register, so that clause 40 of the Medical Act, 1858, shall provide that any person who shall practise medicine, surgery, &c., and is not on the Register, shall be liable to penalty. *Of course, it is quite clear that this is what the present statute says; but the public is under the Courts, and, therefore, if the Courts find it impossible to understand the law, the public must, in its own interest, move the Houses of Parliament to amend the statute.*

The words we have italicised show such an amazing misapprehension of the obvious meaning and of the well-known intention of the Medical Acts that we are not altogether sorry that their administration is left to the unimaginative judges rather than to the more brilliant, but perhaps less accurate, President of the M.D.U.

"VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE."

A new edition of this book will be ready at the beginning of next week. "Veterinary Counter Practice" has been one of the most useful and successful of our publications. We have testimony to its value from scores of chemists who have found it a reliable guide to a very profitable branch of the drug-trade. Chemists who have carried on for years a large business in veterinary medicines have found in it many useful suggestions, and other chemists who had had previously only a bowing acquaintance with sick horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, have, with its aid, been enabled to talk learnedly with ostlers, herdsmen, and shepherds, and with their employers; and what is more, they have found it quite practicable in the classic phrase of Mr. Justice Cresswell "to judge of the disease by the symptoms, and to apply themselves to cure that disease by medicine." When our last thousand ran out of print early this year we thought it desirable to have the work overhauled. We therefore commissioned two veterinary surgeons in practice to go through it with a view of suggesting omissions and additions. They both assured us that they could considerably improve the book, and we hope and believe they have added to its usefulness. But, in justice to the original authors, we are bound to say that the defects they were able to point out were

very slight—a remarkable testimony to the accuracy of the work as it first appeared. The new edition contains a number of new and alternative formulæ, and we do not consider it will need further revision for a number of years. It is published at the old price, 3s. 6d., post free 3s. 9d., and it may be purchased at the published price from almost any of the wholesale drug, sundries, and patent-medicine houses in London and the provinces.

THE SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING) BILL.

The last flickering chance of this Bill passing went out last Tuesday when the House of Commons rejected the motion to adjourn over the Derby Day. As we explained a few weeks since, the Government in annexing all the time of the House of Commons spared two Wednesdays after Whitsuntide. On those two Wednesdays the Bills which have passed through Committee have precedence. The Early Closing Bill was the first to emerge, and the Benefices Bill the next. When Sir John Lubbock put down the Early Closing Bill for June 10, it was generally anticipated that the Whitsuntide holidays would extend over last Wednesday. If the House had not sat on that day Sir John Lubbock's Bill would have had the first innings next Wednesday, and notwithstanding the number of amendments on the paper it might have gone through. But for the first time this session Sir John's luck has deserted him. The Benefices Bill got the start last Wednesday, and is pretty sure to monopolise next Wednesday also, so that the shopkeeper is pretty certain to be sacrificed to the clergyman for this session at all events.

This result will be keenly regretted by a very large number of tradesmen all over the country. Strange as it may appear to professional politicians, thousands of people engaged in retail business have followed the fortunes of this measure with as much earnestness of desire as the patriots have felt for new ships, as the Irish have experienced for Home Rule, or as the clergy have manifested for educational endowments. They have pictured to themselves the comfort of a life with an hour or two's leisure every evening, and they had begun to fancy it was within their reach. Only those who heard the witnesses before the two Committees, or who attended some of the enthusiastic meetings held in the North in support of the Bill, know how intense has been the longing for some legislation in the direction of facilitating the earlier closing of shops, which everybody admits to be a desirable end to attain, and one which, if attained, could injure nobody. We are well aware of and we sympathise with the theoretic objections to coercive legislation which are raised against the principle of the Bill and also against many of its details. We are not by any means sure that the Bill would be a success if it were passed. But it would be an interesting experiment. It is, we willingly admit, an interference with the rights of a man to tell him what time he must close his shop, and we have always said that if the Act should need much enforcement it would not be a practicable one. But it must never be forgotten that our present complex state of society is a highly artificial one, and calls for regulations which would not be tolerable in a state of nature. There is nothing essentially criminal in driving on the right-hand side down Cheapside, but anybody who tries to do it will be fined in a police court. Grandmotherly legislation no doubt, but admittedly necessary. The Early Closing Bill would likewise only have been tolerable if it had been found that in operation it met the needs and wishes of a large majority of those whom it affected.

ATTENDANT: "Heavens, doctor, there's a sponge missing! I think you have seen it up in the patient." Surgeon (a few minutes later): "Thanks for calling my attention to the matter. That sponge cost ten shillings."

Reviews and Literary Notes.

A Nurse's Handbook.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON have just produced a nurse's handbook and catalogue, which they are giving to nurses both direct and through chemists. The handbook made its first appearance at the Nurses' Exhibition, which we report on another page of this issue, and copies seemed to be highly appreciated by the nurses to whom they were presented. The first part of the handbook consists of a series of chapters particularly addressed to nurses. In these the general principles, and the special duties of nurses in ordinary and infectious cases, in operations and in confinement cases, are clearly and concisely pointed out. The provision of appliances for all sorts of cases is indicated, and hints as to such duties as taking temperatures, giving enemas, testing urine, applying poultices, and so forth are given. These sections are not copies of those which are to be found in so many nursing books, but have been specially written for this work, and comprise much which, if not new, is not always so carefully pointed out. These chapters are, we believe, from the pen of Dr. Henry T. Maw, the present head of the instrument department of Messrs. Maw's business. Following these chapters are a condensed medical dictionary and then the illustrated catalogue. The quotations given in the case of those articles generally stocked by chemists include the usual chemist's profit; in other cases the chemist can obtain a discount, which is not offered to nurses. The handbook consists of 178 pages, and is neatly bound in limp cloth.

Southall's Organic Materia Medica. Fifth and enlarged edition. By JOHN BARCLAY, B.Sc. (Lond.). 1896. London: J. & A. Churchill. Royal 8vo. xx and 307 pp. 6s.

THIS new edition of a favourite students' text-book of pharmacognosy comes to us with all the flavour of a new work about it. The red-cloth cover is the same as in former editions, but the pages are larger, and the letterpress is new, for the book has been printed by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay's private press, and we may say that it is the best example of printing which has come to the pharmaceutical reviewer for many a day. So far the external's. When we come to examine the book itself there also appear marked changes, the first and most important being in classification; the old system of Natural Orders, under which the student began with aconite, has been abandoned for a more convenient and mnemonically better one—viz., classification according to the nature of the drugs. Seeds are taken first; then roots, rhizomes, and so on—i.e., all "organised drugs"; then come the "unorganised" (juices, gums, &c.); and, lastly, drugs of animal origin. We prefer this arrangement, and, as it is preceded by an excellent classification according to Natural Orders, both notions are met. Another excellent botanical feature has been introduced in the shape of descriptions of the respective parts, such as seeds. Here the "general morphology" and "general chemical characters" are given. At the end of the book there is also a glossary of botanical terms, which is a novelty in works on pharmacognosy, but none the less an acceptable addition, and one that will be appreciated by students. Still another new feature has to be mentioned—viz., brief therapeutical notes, and occasionally pharmacological notes on the remedies, without which, we venture to say, no work on materia medica is complete. The notion imported into the Pharmacy Act of 1852 that pharmacists must not be examined in therapeutics is apt to be taken too literally, for it is the veriest pedantry to teach a student all about the morphology and chemistry of drugs and withhold from him information regarding the most important point—what they are used for. We find in all the new matter which comes from Mr. John Barclay's pen ample evidence of intelligent appreciation of the needs of medical and pharmaceutical students, and a careful comparison of the book with the last edition shows that he has retained the old features. The text has been brought up to date—pruned in some places, amplified in others—and without entering here into a critical examination of the work, we may say that it is now quite as suitable for Major as for Minor students. We may call attention especially to the

care which has been shown in introducing notes on essential oils in every case where factors regarding these, both in relation to the quantity yielded and the quality of the product, are obtainable. Many excellent chemical notes have also been incorporated. We know, from experience, the difficulty there is in editing the work of others, to make every paragraph include all that is new; and we are not surprised to find an occasional one the chemistry of which might be improved. For example, in the case of the gingers (pp. 60-61), it would be an advantage to have a fuller statement of the constituents of the respective gingers, so as to incorporate the observations by Thresh, which are about the best indication of the relative merits of the gingers. This will doubtless receive Mr Barclay's attention in the next edition. We ought to add that the book still deals with unofficial, as well as official, materia medica, special attention having been given to American and Indian drugs, so that it will be as useful in the shop as in the study.

Anti-cutting Meeting at Cardiff.

A MEETING of chemists and druggists in the Cardiff district was held in the Town Hall, Cardiff, on Thursday afternoon, May 28. Mr. J. Munday presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. A. Hagon, H. Furnivall, R. Mumford, and J. A. Jones (Cardiff), M. H. Clare (Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited), W. E. Giles, T. P. Garrett and A. Gratte (Newport), E. W. Harris and H. Thomas (Merthyr), D. Arnott (Pontypridd), Lloyd (Bridgend), and the following deputation:—Messrs. A. Tebbutt (Sutton & Co.), H. S. Norris (Condal Water Company, Limited), and W. S. Glyn-Jones.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones said he had received letters of apology from a number of gentlemen. Mr. Sanders, of Cardiff, expressed the hope that they would have a strong meeting, and go hard for the face value of all articles. Mr. R. Drane, of Cardiff, said he sympathised with the object of the meeting, but he did not think they had much chance of being successful. Mr. H. S. Fargher (Cardiff), Mr. Key (Pontypridd), Mr. Benjamin (Penarth), and Mr. T. Davies (Portb.) also wrote regretting their inability to be present. Mr. Glyn-Jones then explained the objects of the Association and his views in regard to cutting.

Mr. A. Hagon (Cardiff) moved a resolution pledging the chemists of Cardiff and neighbourhood to support the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and inviting the co-operation of manufacturers. He said that for years the manufacturers of proprietary articles had snapped their fingers at them, and said in effect, "We don't care twopence whether you buy our articles or not; the public get them, and that is sufficient." But now the chemists were evidently strengthening their position, and standing in opposition to the manufacturers. He was glad of this—glad that they were saying to the manufacturers, "The time has come when you must consider our interests a little, and not expect us to handle your goods for nothing." He would like to know, however, what precise advantage there would be in joining this Association. What, for instance, were the profits to be? For his own part he held that they ought not to ally themselves with the manufacturers unless they had a minimum profit of 20 per cent. (Hear, hear.) There was a time when their forefathers made 200 per cent profit, but this was an age of competition, and they could not expect to get profits like those again. He thought, however, they ought to have a fair and reasonable profit on every article they sold. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to notice from Mr. Glyn-Jones's address that they were not asked to subscribe to any bond in connection with the Association. Nobody was to be asked to push any man's goods, and that was important to remember. They had nothing to lose beyond the 5s. subscription to the Association.

Mr. T. P. Garrett (Newport) seconded the motion. He urged that they should be all united on this question, for unless they pulled together it was of no use their going to the manufacturers.

Mr. A. Tebbutt (London) supported the motion.

Mr. J. A. Jones (Cardiff) said rather than sell any article at a loss, he thought it was better to eliminate it from their

stock, and not take it up again until the pressure ceased. At the same time he suggested they should not ask for too much profit. He believed the Association was capable of doing a vast amount of good. They wanted something to bring the trade together, and make them a power. But in his opinion 20 per cent. profit was too much, and that they must be content with something smaller. Of course, if the manufacturers were willing to give them a profit of 20, 30, 40 or 50 per cent. he should be pleased to accept it, but he thought they should seriously consider this question before they adopted any definite percentage.

Mr. Hagon suggested that this might be left to the Council.

Mr. W. E. Giles (Newport) said percentages were very difficult to treat. A circular was sent out from a certain firm some time ago offering to protect an article at a profit of 10 per cent. on the invoice. That sounded very well, but many chemists in the country had to pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. freight on that article. Where did the 10 per cent. profit come in then? That might be all very well in London, where manufacturers could deliver goods next door, as it were; but when a parcel had to go to the other end of the country, and they had to pay carriage, the 10 per cent. became a very vanishing quantity. He was inclined to think there should be a fixed price for all articles.

Mr. A. Tebbutt, as one of the Council, stated that it was their unanimous opinion that the profit to a chemist should not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Coleman (Cardiff) supported the resolution. The Association would require good men at its head, but if it were well supported by the retail trade it was bound to be a success.

Mr. D. Arnott (Pontypridd) considered the Association was the very thing chemists had been looking for. He was local secretary for the Pharmaceutical Society in his district, and would like to know what that Society had done for them. Certainly not increased their profits. He assumed that this Association would take up the mission which the Pharmaceutical Society had failed to carry out. (Hear, hear.) The Pharmaceutical Society told them it was not their province to look after their profits. Very well, that was an argument why they should support this Association, and do their utmost to increase their profits. He would like to know how they were going to bring the grocers into the combination. At present it appeared to him that the worst enemies they had to contend with were so-called stores and universal providers.

Mr. Hagon said the grocers would be only too glad to join them.

Mr. Arnott said if that were so then one great difficulty would be removed. When the agitation was on for the restriction of poisons the very men who supported it were those who had come down to the level of grocers and thrown away the advantages which had been brought to their doors by the Pharmaceutical Society. There was one other matter that should not be lost sight of. Many manufacturers offered inducements to persons to purchase large quantities of goods. They offered, for instance, to supply the goods direct. That was a prohibitive condition. It precluded chemists from availing themselves of it, and it was only large stores and grocers who could take advantage of the offer. This Association should endeavour to do away with such restrictive conditions.

Mr. R. Mumford (Cardiff) considered the success of this movement did not altogether depend upon the retail men. The Association had come to save them from themselves. If all the chemists were to combine to-morrow, and say they would not sell any article under a certain price, they would have another man next door beginning the game of cutting. Unless a mandate came from the manufacturers that their goods should not be sold except at certain fixed prices they could not hope that the movement would be successful. (Hear, hear.) He had seen one or two lists published of articles already protected, but, in his opinion, unless they got articles of every-day sale protected, they would be no better off. It was not on an article that they sold once a month that they wanted 3d profit, but on articles that they sold two, three, or more times a day. (Hear, hear.) Unless there was a general falling in line on the part of all the manufacturers the movement could not succeed.

Mr. Tebbutt said if they got the support of the retail trade the manufacturers would soon fall in.

Mr. Lloyd (Bridgend) thought they should get the face value for every article they sold. It was wrong to have an article marked 1s. 1½d. and yet sell it at a lower price. (Hear, hear.) He thought that manufacturers who brought out a patent medicine should charge so much per dozen for it and make it a condition that the article should not be sold below a certain figure. When an article was sold at all the stores or by all grocers it ceased to be considered a remedy. As an instance of this he mentioned Eno's fruit salt. That was formerly considered a remedy, but now it was simply looked upon as a pleasant saline that might be taken without doing any harm.

Mr. A. Coleman asked if the proprietor of Beecham's pills had signed the agreement.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he had joined the Association, and paid the 5s. subscription.

The Chairman said he recollected the time when chemists used to get full value for their goods, and say they would not sell below the face price, but he thought they were very sorry now that they did it, for it simply induced other men to come into the district and show them the way in which to conduct their business. He considered the system of getting what they could for their goods was a bad one, because they lost the confidence of their customers. The Pharmaceutical Society could not possibly take up a matter of this kind. It was out of their province. They had to look after their qualifications and fees, and protect them so far as the Poisons Act was concerned. They had nothing to do with the question of profit. The Proprietary Articles Trade Association could take up that matter, but they could only do it if the whole of the chemists joined together and dictated terms to the wholesale houses. In his opinion there was just as much cutting in the wholesale as in the retail trade, but in an association like that they could make representations to the proprietors of the articles which were under-sold, and the supply could be stopped. They were pestered to death by wholesale houses with forms of agreement, which they were asked to sign. He himself had signed half-a-dozen or more, and afterwards found that different terms were being offered to other people. Of course, if a minimum price were fixed, it would have to be a universal thing. The price must be the same whether the article was sold to a chemist, grocer, or anyone else; and nobody must sell under that price. Where a customer wanted an article at a very low cutting price, he agreed with Mr. Jones that it was a good plan to be out of stock.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said the Council of the Association consisted of ten manufacturers, ten wholesale firms, and ten retail dealers, and they had passed a resolution that a profit of from 20 to 25 per cent. ought to be allowed to retailers. They never for one moment suggested that the hands of chemists should be tied, whilst the grocers had a free hand. That would be suicidal policy. The manufacturers would have to see that the grocers sold at a fixed price as well as the chemists. He did not think, however there would be any great difficulty on this point, for the grocers were as anxious to get a profit as themselves. The Grocers' Federation for nine months had been working at an anti-cutting scheme, and at the forthcoming conference at Cardiff he believed this matter would form an important subject for discussion. The Chairman of the Federation Anti-cutting Committee belonged to this Association, so that it might be taken for granted that the grocers were as anxious to secure a profit as the chemists were. As to the system of offering inducements to persons taking large quantities of goods, he, for one, did not mind a manufacturer giving an additional 5 per cent. profit to anyone buying largely, provided that that person did not give his profit away to the public.

Mr. Lloyd asked if it were not possible to get periodical meetings of chemists. He had spoken to several chemists in his own neighbourhood, and they did not believe in this Association at all; they preferred, they said, to carry on their business in their own way. Though Bridgend was a small town, there was as much cutting going on in it as in any town he knew.

The Chairman said it seemed to him that the present was a grand opportunity for commencing an association. He would like to see each town have an association of its own, and then all join a federation for South Wales and Monmouthshire, and meet periodically at Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Monmouth, Pontypridd, or Merthyr, and talk over

matters. He was sure such an association would be of great advantage to them. (Hear, hear.)

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Glyn-Jones and to the Chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

Anti-cutting Meeting at Swansea.

A MEETING of the chemists and druggists of Swansea and district was held at the Longlands Hotel, Swansea, on Thursday, June 4, to consider the question of supporting the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Mr. N. M. Grose (Swansea) took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Glyn-Jones, Messrs. H. S. Norris (Condal Water Company, Limited), A. Tebbutt (Sutton & Co.), M. H. Clare (Liebig's Company), and about twenty-four local chemists.

Mr. George said he was entirely in sympathy with the arguments of Mr. Jones. Were those who had experienced profitable times in the past, and now found the tide had turned, going to let their trade be snatched by filibusters? Cohesion was what was wanted amongst chemists, five or six thousand of whom could demand their own terms from manufacturers, and the result would be profitable even to the latter. The whole reason and starting-point for the co-operative stores was the use of these articles as worms to catch trade, and if they could cripple them in this they would effect much good.

Mr. Thomas contended that the trader should be responsible for what he sold, whether he employed a qualified assistant or not. Chemists had to pass stiff examinations, and he thought that a further Act should be passed to protect them.

Mr. Davies said his practice had been to sell his own preparations whenever he could instead of those on which he got no profit. He did not think proprietors had any cause to complain of such retaliation.

Mr. Tebbutt said chemists had suffered from unfair competition for some years. Individually they could do nothing; but if Mr. Jones could go to the manufacturers with ten thousand chemists behind him he could accomplish much.

Mr. Norris expressed the determination of his firm to allow their goods to be sold at face-value only. He criticised the remarks of the Secretary of the Apollinaris Company in the last number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to the effect that this could not be done. He did not see what good it was to say that the price was printed on each bottle.

Mr. Thomas Waller said a good way to fight the stores would be that once an assistant entered a co-operative store he should never again be employed by a chemist.

Mr. Arnold (Carnarvon) and Mr. D. L. Evans having spoken,

Mr. Isaacs (Neath) advocated that there should be two separate associations, one of wholesale distributors and the other of retailers, to ensure proper protection to all. It should also be the law that qualified men who covered unqualified men should, as in the medical profession, be removed from the register.

Mr. Glyn-Jones replied to the questions put. He argued that it was best to fight the cutters on their own ground. To sell substitutes was a poor expedient. By the united efforts of wholesale houses, retailers, and grocers they would not only bell the cat but wring its neck.

A resolution to support the Association was carried unanimously, and votes of thanks were passed to the deputation and to the Chairman.

AN EASY WAY TO QUALIFY.—For years past certain druggists in New York have been making a business of guaranteeing regular druggists' certificates to all comers for a fee of \$100. The way the thing is worked is this:—The \$100 having been paid over, the druggist goes to the board of examiners in a town where he is not known, and presents himself for examination in the name of the man from whom he has received the money, and passes in due course. He thus secures the certificate, and passes it over to the man who has paid the dollars.

Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 4.

BUSINESS has been extremely quiet this week. Only a few public sales have been held, and there are very few alterations of any particular interest to report. In the chemical market a steady tone prevails in carbolic acid; citric and tartaric acids are quiet; soda and potash salts practically unaltered. German refined camphor has again been reduced in price. Mercury is 5s. per bottle lower; mercurials as yet unchanged. Copper sulphate firmly held; cream of tartar dull; sulphur rather dearer. Sal ammoniac has been reduced 2s. per cwt. Acetanilid slow and tending easier. Antimonial preparations a little firmer. Arsenic is steady. Glycerine extremely firm. Podophyllin quoted higher in some quarters. Quinine dull. In drugs we have to report some improvement in quassia and jalap. Vanilla is very firm, saffron still tending upwards. Tamarinds remain very low in price. Essential oils mostly unchanged. Camphor dull. Balsam tolu firmly. Galangal very scarce. In spices and drysalteries there are few changes. Zanzibar cloves are easier. Shellac rather firmer. The Bank rate is still 2 per cent. Bar silver is quoted at $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

Our Bergen correspondent wires that the Finnmarken fishery is now approaching its close. Up to the present the Cod-liver Oil total number of fish caught is 46,000,000 Telegram. against 64,000,000 last year, and the output of medicinal oil in Norway has been 19,500 barrels, against 16,500 in 1895. The market closes very dull, good non-congealing present season's Lofoten oil being offered at 180s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

Our New York correspondent telegraphs on Thursday evening:—*Tolu balsam* is firm and advancing. The arrivals The New York here have been very light lately. *Sassafras* Market. wood has further advanced from $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8c. per lb. *Essential oils* of all kinds are unchanged. *Gum chicle* is dull and weak at 32c. per lb. *Coca-leaves* plentiful and easier, especially for the Truxillo variety. *Jalap* and *Mandrake-root* are both firmer. Bleached beeswax is very weak and offering plentifully at 26c. to 28c. per lb. *Opium* is declining in price.

Our Hamburg correspondent wires on Thursday afternoon:—*Jalap* is again firmer to-day, 105m. per 100 kilos. being now Hamburg bottom price for fair Vera Cruz. *Refined* Market. *camphor* very quiet at 270m. per kilo. *American peppermint oil* is somewhat firmer, HGH being now held for 9s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

ACETANILID again offers at somewhat easier rates: 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. are now mentioned as acceptable figures.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Moderately steady, 39° to 40° C. *Crystals* may be had at 7d., 34° to 35° C. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Crude*, 60 per cent., offers at 1s. 11d. to 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 75 per cent., at 2s. 4d. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—Quiet, at 1s. 2d. per lb. for English.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Unchanged, at 1s. 3d. for English from the makers, but foreign may be had second-hand at 1s. 2d. per lb.

ANTIMONIAL SALTS are quoted higher, in consequence of the advance in raw material to which we have called attention during the past two or three weeks. *Crocus of*

antimony is now listed by the English makers at 34s. per cwt. for crystals and 37s. for powder; *black antimony* at 22s. per cwt. for crystals and 25s. for powder.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu*: Reports from America quote higher prices for genuine tolu balsam. Business, it is said, has been done at the rate of 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., and in London as much as 2s. 6d. is now required for genuine quality. *Balsam Peru* quiet at about 8s. 3d. per lb. *Balsam copaiba* of good quality very firmly held.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Hungarian root offers at 35s. per cwt.

BIRDLIME.—It is stated that it is now impossible to procure *Japanese* birdlime at the price at which it was sold at the last auctions; as much as 7d. per lb. is now asked by the principal holders.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Unaltered, at 7l. 15s. per ton on the spot, 7l. f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, and for continental export 6l. 10s. f.o.b.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) has been inactive this week, and prices are more or less nominal. At the end of last week 200 piculs *Formosa* camphor sold at 95s., c.i.f., May-July steamer shipment. At present there are sellers of *Formosa* in the same position at 92s. 6d. per cwt., and it is reported that a parcel of 100 piculs sold at that price on Tuesday.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Another reduction of a halfpenny a pound has been made in the quotations for refined camphor by the German makers. They now quote bells of about 5 lbs., in lots from 5 to 10 cwt., at 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; lots of 10 to 20 cwt. at 1s. 4d.; and lots of 1 ton or more at 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. These prices are for delivery up to the end of August next. The English manufacturers have decided to make no alteration in their quotations, at any rate this week.

COCHINEAL.—The demand has recently improved somewhat, and a fair business has been done in *Teneriffe* cochineal at full prices.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction on Tuesday 500 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's brand sold at from 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., the average quotation being 12 $\frac{3}{16}$ d., showing a decline of about $\frac{1}{8}$ d. on the May auctions.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Steady, at from 18l. to 20l. per ton, according to brand. The Liverpool quotation runs from 18l. 15s. to 19l. f.o.b., but for July delivery 17l. 10s. f.o.b. would be accepted.

CREAM OF TARTAR is again somewhat easier; for best white *Crystals* 95s. per cwt. is still asked, but *Powder* offers at 97s. per cwt.

Galangal.—With reference to our quotation of 20s. to 21s. per cwt. (*C. & D.*, May 30, page 783), a correspondent states that about a week ago he bought 20 cwt. of the drug for export to the States, and had to pay 24s. 6d. per cwt. He adds that galangal-root is so scarce at present that he could have re-sold a portion of the parcel in question in London at 26s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE is extremely firmly held, in spite of the fact that we are in the off season so far as consumption is concerned. Double-distilled, s.g. 1.260, offers at 68s. per cwt. for English and 70s. to 72s. for German from the manufacturers. In second-hand there are sellers of German at 68s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—There has been a better inquiry for so-called insoluble *Persian* gum, but no actual business is reported. Fine picked is quoted at from 25s. to 26s., reddish to good sorts at from 18s. to 20s., and block at from 10s. to 12s. per cwt. Among the business reported since last week is a parcel of fair *Bombay Aden* gum at 50s. per cwt.

JALAP.—A fair amount of business has been done privately, and to-day more money is asked—viz., 7d. per lb. for good Vera Cruz. We have not heard, however, that more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. has been paid.

KOLA is arriving freely. Over 300 baskets of fresh kolas are reported to have been landed at Liverpool.

LIQUORICE.—*Russian* root is in small supply, and very firmly held at 30s. per cwt. for fine decorticated, c.i.f. terms. Decorticated *Persian* is quoted at from 20s. to 22s. per cwt., according to quality.

MENTHOL is slow of sale and rather weak. Quotations on the spot vary, some holders asking as much as 10s. per lb. for good brands, but the nearest quotation is 9s. 6d., possibly 9s. 3d. per lb. For shipment we hear of prices as low as 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

NAPHTHA (COAL TAR)—*Crude*, 30 per cent., is quoted at 10d. to 10½d. per gallon. *Solvent* 90 to 95 per cent., at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Some of the English distillers have altered their quotations for certain essential oils from June 1. Thus, in one case oil of *cardamoms* has been advanced to 5s. per oz., and oil of *croton* to 4s. per lb., while oil of *anise* (from Russian seed) has been reduced to 10s. per lb., oil of *coriander* to 3s. 6d. per oz., oil of *nutmeg* to 7d. per oz., and oil of *sandalwood* to 12s. 6d. per lb. *Calamus oil* is rather dearer in consequence of the scarcity of the root: 5s. 6d. per lb. is quoted for good quality. *Star-anise* oil is dull on the spot. The quotation runs from 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb. according to holder, while for shipment the figures range from 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for present shipment down to 6s. 4½d. per lb. for September–December. There are not many quotations for *Oil of cassia*, and practically no enquiries. On the spot from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. is asked for 75-per-cent. oil, and for arrival, June–July shipment, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f. It is said to-day that the new cassia-lignea crop only amounts to about 60,000 boxes, or one-fourth of an average. *Citronella oil* is held for 1s. 6d. per lb. in tins, and for 1s. 5d. per lb. in drums, on the spot. To arrive 1s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f., is the nearest price.

ORRIS.—Very quiet and still tending downwards. Good best picked pale *Florentine* offers at from 65s. to 68s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

PILOCARPINE.—Tending easier, in consequence of the larger supplies of raw material. The current quotation is still very high however, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per gramme for either the *hydrochlorate* or the *nitrate* salt.

PODOPHYLLIN.—Certain manufacturers have followed the example of the German maker of whom we recently reported that he had increased his quotations. Guaranteed soluble B.P. podophyllin is held by them at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. English brands (B.P.) can, however, still be had at 9s. per lb.

POTASH SALTS.—*Chlorate* quiet, at 4½d. per lb.; 58 per cent. *Refined alkali* may be had at 67s. 6d. on rail, or 70s. f.o.b. Liverpool. *Cyanide*, 98 to 100 per cent., offers at 1s. 1½d. for Beckton, and up to 1s. 4d. per lb. for other brands. *Refined saltpetre* keeps steady, at from 20s. 4½d. to 22s. 9d., according to brand and packing. *Yellow prussiate* may be had at 7½d. per lb. for English brands; *Bichromate*, 4½d. per lb. Manufacturers still find it extremely difficult to keep pace with the demand for *Permanganate*, which is now as its height, and second-hand holders are naturally taking advantage of the scarcity. Small crystals may still be bought, however, at 67s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt.

QUASSIA.—The demand has been good lately, and prices, as is frequently the case at this season, when large quantities are required for insecticidal purposes, have somewhat advanced. Logs cannot now be had under 105s. per ton. It should be noted, however, that it is difficult to keep the market at advanced prices for very long, inasmuch as any rise in the quotations at once calls forth larger supplies from the producing country. Fair chips are held for 11l. per ton.

QUICKSILVER has been reduced 5s. per bottle. The importers now quote 6l. 10s. They are said to have made a pretty big sale at 6l. 7s. 6d.

QUININE.—The following are the current manufacturers quotations for quinine:—*Howards* in tins 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. in vials 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per oz. *Whiffen* tins 1s. 2d., vials 1s. 4d. per oz. *Pelletier* vials 1s. 5d. per oz. *Fabbria Lombarda*: tins 1s. 2d., vials 1s. 4d. per oz. All the German brands in tins 1s. 2d. per oz. Market dull at 12½d. for German bulk in second-hand.

RHATANIA.—For good Peruvian (Payta) rhatania about 8d. per lb. is asked. The value of *Savanilla* root is about one-half of that figure.

ROSE-LEAVES are reported to be tending higher in consequence of the drought, but it is too early yet to give definite quotations for the new French or Dutch leaves.

SAFFRON is still advancing. The drought in the growing districts continues, and it is feared that there will be very little crop this season. Some of the agents have received orders to stand out for an increase of 6d. per lb. Best *Valencia* is now quoted at from 30s. to 33s., seconds at 28s. to 29s., and thirds at 25s. 6d. to 27s. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC has been reduced 2s. per cwt. by the makers, best-quality crystals being now quoted at 37s.; second quality at 35s. per cwt.

SANTONIN offers at somewhat lower prices, 6s. 3d. to 6s. per lb. being the wholesale quotation.

SHELLAC remains very quiet, no auctions having taken place this week, and on the spot very little business has been done. The spot quotation for second *Orange TN* is 88s. per cwt., at which business has been done. *AC Garnet lac* has been sold at 84s. per cwt. for cash on the spot. For arrival the market is reported to be dearer, with sales of *TN* at 89s. for June–August delivery. *TN Orange* closes nominally at 85s., c.i.f. terms.

SULPHUR.—Firmly held, with a higher tendency. Foreign *Flowers* are quoted at 110s., *Roll* at 105s. per ton.

VANILLA.—The present position of the vanilla-market is described by an importer in the following terms:—The last crop of vanilla in the island of Réunion has not exceeded 57 tons, while the Seychelles islands have only yielded 2½ tons. All the crops of the various producing-countries have now arrived on the European markets, and have been rapidly taken up by consumers. At present only about 12 tons are lying in stock in Paris, and about five tons in Bordeaux. With the exception of a couple of hundred boxes, London is practically without supplies; and in Hamburg also the stock has run very low. Both in Hamburg and Paris the holders are extremely firm, the actual Paris quotations for first-quality pods of 18 centimetres length being from 72 to 75f., and in spite of this high price the consumption is fully normal. It seems likely that 80f. per kilo. will shortly be obtainable. In London the article is advancing, especially as regards the good qualities, while in the different producing-centres the collecting season is at an end, and the entire supply has been disposed of. It is now estimated that the next Réunion crop—that of 1896–7—will not exceed 75 tons, while the Seychelles are expected to produce 20 tons. This is not sufficient to bring the continental supplies up to the average requirements; for it must be remembered that the stocks have not been so low for the last ten years, and also that the consumption is constantly on the increase, while the chocolate manufacturers, owing to the low quotations of cocoa and sugar, are able to afford more money for vanilla than formerly. There is, therefore, every reason for believing that the present high quotations will be maintained.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy chemical-market has now generally settled down again after the holidays, but trade is not particularly brisk even yet. New business of any moment is difficult to obtain, owing to the very keen competition from the Continent. However, when compared with this time last year, the present position shows a distinct improvement. Calico printers and dyers are particularly busy, whilst bleachers and carpet manufacturers are fully employed, and glassmakers and papermakers are well supplied with orders. The home demand for general chemicals is, therefore, fairly steady, although prices obtained are rather low. Export orders are only moderately heavy. *Aniline oil and salt* stand respectively at 7½d. and 6¾d. per lb., but it is almost probable that an early advance may be looked forward to, considering the firm position of *benzols*. Quotations for *Creasote* are also unchanged but a somewhat firmer tone is to be noted. *Solvent naphtha* a trifle easier, whilst *Crude naphtha* is selling fairly well; good supplies are, however, on the market. *Carbolic acids* firm. *Pitch* dull. *Anthracene*, A and B grades steady. Little change is to be noted in the position of *Sulphate of ammonia*; quotations are now as follows: London, 8l. 2s. 6d.; Leith, 8l., and Hull, 8l. to 8l. 1s. 3d.; exports from Leith last week amounted to 184 tons only. *Sulphate of copper* is firm; Anchor, 19l. 10s. to 20l.; Liverpool, June, 18l. 15s. to 19l.; July, 17l. 15s. The exports of this product are being fairly well maintained.

Bleaching-powder remains nominally unchanged, but is not moving so rapidly, and somewhat lower rates are mentioned as having been accepted of late. *Alum* and *Sulphate of alumina* both meet with increased demand. *Prussiate of potash* quiet. *Chlorate* in better request. *Bichromates of potash* and *soda* are also moving better. *Arsenic* is firm, and still remains rather scarce. Demand for *Caustic soda* rather heavier at late rates.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on June 2, says that the importers of *Gums* continue to hold *Soudan sorts* firmly, but second-hand holders are more inclined to make progress, and a little business has been done in fair medium quality at 32s. 6d. per cwt. *Brazilian* and *Niger gums* are quiet, but steady, with very small supplies of the former available at 30s. per cwt. *Cream of tartar* has lost the debility of the past few weeks, and the holders of first white are asking better prices in sympathy with stronger advices from abroad, first white being held from 100s. to 102s. 6d. per cwt. *Kola nuts* are arriving freely, but find ready buyers from the quay at 3d to 3½d per lb for dry, and fresh have realised 7d. per lb. Notwithstanding somewhat large arrivals of *Beeswax*, the importers have strong views as to the future and hold their parcels tenaciously at late rates. About 100 bales of *Jaborandi* leaves have just arrived, and will be offered at auction. *Chilian Anise* is held firmly at 22s. 6d. and *Turkish* at 25s. per cwt. *Castor oil* is very firm at 2½d. to 2⅞d. per lb. for good seconds *Calcutta*; 2½d. to 2⅞d. for first-pressure French, while *Madras* good seconds has about the same value. *African ginger* is changing hands at prices ranging from 19s. to 20s. per cwt., with steady arrivals. *Canary seed*: *Turkish* grades are featureless, and recent values are barely maintained.

The Hamburg Drug market.

Business in general is still very quiet here. The drug-market continued quiet all through the week, with very few important changes of prices. *Arsenic* is unchanged. *Acid citric* is almost unchanged, at 265m. per 100 kilos. *Acid carbolic* is quiet, at 140m. to 150m. per 100 kilos. *Acid tartaric* shows little business only at about 277m. per 100 kilos. *Antimony* remains firm, crude at 35m. per 100 kilos. *Camphor* is almost unchanged, prices vary from 280m. to 290m. per 100 kilos. for refined. *Coriander seed* is a little firmer, spot at 16m. to 17m., forward delivery at 15m. per 100 kilos. *Galangal* is firmer, and quoted at 55m. per 100 kilos. *Gum acacia* continues quiet; the present demand is small, and prices favour buyers. *Glycerine* is very firm with a good demand, about 5 tons *Argentinian* crude 30° have been offering at 90m. per 100 kilos. *Honey* is quiet and unchanged. *Oil (cod liver)* is very quiet, the present quotation of 1895 and 1896 non-congealing oil is about 180m. to 190m. per barrel. *White sweet Seal oil* is also quiet and without business. *Linseed oil* is very flat, at 37 75m. per 100 kilos. in barrels. Refined *Cotton oil* is neglected, and freely offering at 32.50m. per 100 kilos. in barrels. In essential oils, *Clove oil* is unchanged; *Peppermint oil*, HGH, firmer at 9m. to 9½m. per lb.; *Todd* quoted 8.50m. per lb.; *Citronella oil* is steady; *Star anise oil* is unchanged, at 19.80m. per kilo. *Opium* unchanged, at 19½m. to 20m. per kilo. *Star anise seed* is a little easier, at 190m. per 100 kilos. *Lycopodium* is firmer, at 3.30m. to 3.35m. per kilo. *Rhatania-root* is quoted to-day 77½m. per 100 kilos. *Spermaceti* is a shade firmer, at 305m. to 308m. per 100 kilos. *Jalap* is again steadier, as some 600 to 800 bales have found buyers lately; *Vera Cruz jalap* quoted 100m. per 100 kilos. to day.

The Smyrna Opium Market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, writing on May 22, states that during the week only 5 cases have been sold, at a slight reduction in price—*Current Talequal* at the equivalent of 8s. 4d., and *Yerli* ditto at from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b.; both sales were for export. The American buyers are again in the market, prepared, it is said, to buy from 150 to 200 cases, but they do not offer more than 8s. 3d. per lb., at which no one will sell. The weather in the interior has been good and considerable rain has fallen; this improves the crop prospects. The chief damage it is now said has been done in the *Salonica* district. The arrivals in *Smyrna* amount to 3895 cases, against 2,401 at the corresponding date of last year.

The Amsterdam Market.

Our Amsterdam correspondent writes on June 2:—The shipments of *cinchona-bark* from *Java* in the month ending May 31, as declared by cablegram, prove to have been fairly heavy. The following are the figures for the past four years:—

	1896	1895	1894	1893
Month of May.				
Amst. lbs.	768,600	402,700	500,000	714,000
January 1–May 31.				
Amst. lbs.	3,260,000	2,879,700	3,288,000	3,244,000

The bark to be offered on June 11 amounts to 517,229 kilos., containing a total equivalent of 25,617 kilos. sulphate of quinine, or an average of 5.05 per cent.

Price-list of Fine Chemicals.

THE following are some current wholesale market quotations of fine and miscellaneous chemicals and other preparations not specially enumerated in other parts of our Trade-report. All prices are for large wholesale parcels, delivered in London.

Articles	Price June 3, 1896	
	s. d.	s. d.
Acetanilid	1 2	to 1 5
Acid, acetic, 98–100 per cent. glacial	38 9	40 9
" " 33 per cent. (B.P.)	15 3	16 0
" " 30 per cent.	14 3	14 9
" boracic, ref. powder	32 0	33 0
" " crystals	30 0	31 0
" benzoic, crystals, ex toluol	2 2	2 4
" " ex resina (B.P.)	4 3	4 8
Acid, chromic, crystals, B.P.	1 3	1 4½
" " commercial	77 6	
" chrysophanic	23 0	25 0
" gallic	1 9	2 2
" hydrocyanic, B.P.	0 3½	0 4
" (Scheele)	0 5	0 5½
" nitric, 1.360 s.g.	0 2½	
" " 1.420 "	0 2½	0 3
" " 1.500 " pure	0 9	
" oxalic	0 3½	
" picric (crystals)	1 0	1 4
" pyrogallol, resublim'd	8 0	12 0
" salicylic, powder	2 3	2 8
" " crystals	2 7	2 11
" " phys. pure	4 4	4 8
" sulphuric, B.P.	0 3	0 3½
" tannic, B.P.	1 8	1 9½
Aloin	2 4	3 10
Alum (chrome)	13 6	17 6
" ust., crystals	38 0	
" powder	42 0	
Ammonia liquid, 880=28°	0 3½	0 3½
Antim. crocus, crystals	33 0	34 0
" " powder	36 0	37 0
" black sulph., crystals	21 0	22 0
" " powder	23 0	25 0
" golden sulphide	1 0	1 1
" oxide, B.P.	1 1½	1 3
" pot. tart.	1 1	1 2
" powder, B.P.	0 11½	1 0
Antimony regulus (metal)	0 5½	0 6½
Antipyrine	2 8½	2 9½
Atropine, pure	10 0	10 8
" sulphate	8 3	8 6
Bismuth, carbonate	4 0½	4 1½
" metal	3 0	
" nitrate, crystals	2 3½	2 4½
" oxide, B.P.	5 9	
" subnitrate, B.P.	3 8	3 9
Borax, ref. crystals	19 0	21 0
" powder	20 0	22 0
Caffeine, pure	18 0	19 0
" ch rate, B.P.	14 9	15 0
Camphor, refined, balls	1 3½	1 5
" " tablets	1 6	1 9½
Caramel	20 0	25 0
Carmine	15 6	24 0
Chalk, French, powdered	5 6	
" " cut in slices	30 0	
Chloral hydrate, crystals	4 0	4 7½
" Liebreich	4 9	5 4½
Cinchonidine sulph.	0 2½	0 3
" " hydrochlor.	0 3	0 3½
Cinchonine sulph.	0 2½	
Cobalt, chloride	2 10	
" " nitrate, crystals	3 4	

Articles	Price June 3, 1896	
	s. d.	s. d.
Cobalt, black oxide	per lb.	6 2
Cocaine	per oz.	12 8 to 12 10
Codeine, B.P.	per lb.	10 6 " 10 9
Collodion, meth.	per lb.	1 4
B.P.	per lb.	4 9
Cumarin	per oz.	2 10 " 3 0
Emetine, light (alkaloid) ..	per lb.	46 0 " 48 0
Ergotin, B.P.	per lb.	6 0 " 7 0
Bonjean	per lb.	6 0 " 6 6
Ether, rectified, 0.750	per lb.	4 8
" 0.735, B.P.	per lb.	4 9
" pure, 0.720, B.P.	per lb.	5 4
" (from meth. sp.)	per lb.	2 0
" butyric, absolute	per lb.	5 5
" methylated, 0.730	per lb.	0 7½ " 0 7½
" 0.717 (abs. anaesth) ..	per lb.	1 3½
Eucain	per oz.	0 9
Euonymin, B.P.	per lb.	20 0
green or brown	per lb.	24 0 " 26 0
Gold (chloride), in 15-gr. tubes	per doz.	18 3 " 19 0
Heliotropin	per oz.	1 9 " 2 0
Hydroquinone	per lb.	6 6 " 7 0
Iodine, resubl.	per oz.	0 9
Iodoform, B.P.	per lb.	15 6 " 15 9
Iron, sulphate	per cwt.	16 0 " 20 0
" reduced, by hydr., pure	per lb.	1 1 " 1 2
" black	per lb.	0 11½
Jalap, resin, B.P.	per lb.	11 9 " 13 0
Lithia carbonate	per lb.	11 0
citrate	per lb.	6 6
Magnesium, ribbon and wire ..	per lb.	18 0 " 18 6
powder, bars, or shavings	per lb.	13 6 " 14 0
Mercurials:—Hydrarg. bichlor. .	per lb.	2 1 " 2 4
" chlorid.	per lb.	2 5 " 2 8
" uit. oxyd.	per lb.	2 9 " 3 0
" levig.	per lb.	2 9 " 3 0
" oxyd. flav.	per lb.	2 10 " 3 1
" precip. alb.	per lb.	2 10 " 3 1
" sulph. alb.	per lb.	1 10 " 2 1
" nig.	per lb.	1 9 " 2 0
Morphia, hydrochlor. powder ..	per oz.	4 9 " 4 10
crystals	per oz.	4 11 " 5 0
Naphthalin, white	per cwt.	17 0 " 18 0
Nickel, metal cubes, 99-100 per cent.	per lb.	1 7 " 1 8
sulphate	per lb.	0 6½ " 0 8
" ammonio	per lb.	0 5½ " 0 7
Peroxide of hydrogen, 10 vols. .	per gall.	1 8 " 2 0
Phenacetin	per lb.	5 9 " 14 3
Pilocarpine	per grm.	4 6 " 5 6
Podophyllin	per lb.	7 6 " 10 3
Potassium oxalate, neutral crystals	per lb.	0 5 " 0 6
" bi-oxalate (sal acetos) crystals	per lb.	0 5 " 0 6
" bromide	per lb.	0 5½ " 0 6½
" cyanide, 98-100 per cent. .	per lb.	1 8 " 1 9
" 30 per cent.	per lb.	1 1½ " 1 4
" iodide	per lb.	0 8 " 0 11
" prussiate, yellow	per lb.	11 6 " 12 0
" permanganate	per cwt.	0 6½ " 0 7½
" prussiate, red crystals ..	per lb.	67 6 " 75 0
Quinine sulph., in vials	per lb.	1 2½ " 1 3
" in bulk	per oz.	1 4 " 1 5
Resorcin	per lb.	1 0½ " 1 4
Saccharin, 300 strength	per lb.	5 9
500	per lb.	36 0 " 40 0
Salicin	per lb.	60 0 " 63 0
Salol	per lb.	10 0 " 10 6
Sal prunella, balls	per cwt.	7 4 " 8 3
cakes	per cwt.	39 0 " 42 6
Santonin	per lb.	29 0 " 32 6
Scammonium, virgin	per lb.	6 10 " 7 3
Scammony, resin	per lb.	30 0 " 32 0
Silver, metal	per oz.	9 3 " 9 6
nitrate, crystals	per oz.	1 9 " 1 9½
sticks	per oz.	1 9½ " 1 10½
Sodium, sulphite, comm. to pure ..	per cwt.	12 0 " 17 6
" salicylate, powder	per lb.	2 5 " 2 9
" crystals	per lb.	3 0 " 3 4
Sodium acetate, white crystals ..	per cwt.	20 0 " 21 0
" pure	per cwt.	32 6 " 35 0
Strychnine, precip.	per oz.	1 9½ " 1 11
crystals	per oz.	1 8½ " 1 10
Sugar of milk, crystals or powder	per cwt.	60 0 " 80 0
Sulphonal	per lb.	17 0 " 18 6
Terebene, pure	per lb.	0 11 " 1 1
Terpene, hydrate	per lb.	1 7 " 1 10
Terpineol	per oz.	6 6
Thymol, crystals	per lb.	7 9 " 8 0
Turpentine, Chian	per lb.	6 0 " 10 0
Venice	per cwt.	70 0
Urethane (ethyl)	per lb.	13 0 " 14 9
Urotropine	per oz.	2 0 " 2 6
Vanillin	per lb.	16 0
Veratrine, B.P.	per lb.	6 6 " 6 9
Vermilion, English	per lb.	2 2 " 2 3
Chinese	per lb.	2 6 " 2 7

* With graduated scale of discounts, according to quantity. The special discount of 15 per cent. off net price was abolished on March 30.

Brokers and the Drug-trade.

THE meeting of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, called for to-day to consider the proposed alterations of the General Produce Brokers' Association contract-arbitration rules, and the action to be taken in reference thereto, was fairly well attended for a sectional meeting of this kind. Mr. Thomas Tyrer occupied the chair, and among the members present were Messrs. David Howard, Richard Barron, Charles Umney, G. B. Francis, F. Horner, T. Christy, A. Domeier, J. C. Preston, Samuel Lambert, M. McCombie (Charles Gross & Co.), C. Christopherson, and Daniel Magnus. Mr. Henry W. Price, Chairman of the London Produce Brokers' Association, attended by request, and was accompanied by a gentleman understood to be the legal adviser to the Association. Mr. David Howard led the attack in a short and characteristic speech. The grievance against the Brokers' Association, he said, was one of long standing, and although most of those present were naturally eager to avoid having recourse to the law in the conduct of their business, yet one condition of satisfactory arbitration was that the arbitration court should possess the absolute confidence of all parties. That was not the case in London at present. However anxious they might be to buy goods in London—Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, not to speak of Amsterdam, were all much too near to make it possible for them to give London the preference if better conditions could be obtained on the Continent. The continental ports he had mentioned offered the great advantage that there were no cumbersome rules whatever to hamper trade; while in respect to antiquated and troublesome rules and traditions, the London market was the worst he knew. Speaking for his firm, arbitration quarrels were rare; but, in spite of that, he could not help feeling that the broker, who ought to be an impartial person, nearly always sided with the seller. That was a common experience. As regards the public sales, people were at present bound by conditions which were not easily accessible. In Amsterdam it was otherwise; there all the rules under which the goods were sold were read out before the commencement of the sale, not that that was of much benefit to him, for he did not find Dutch (when read rapidly) particularly easy to understand; but it indicated a sound principle. In London, said Mr. Howard, one rarely knew what the rules governing the sale of goods were until one had had a few arbitration-cases. Many questions arose in which a broker could not act as a competent judge. Take his own business. How could the broker say what chemical effects might be caused by the introduction of bilge-water into camphor in the process of distillation? The cleverest broker never distilled a ton of camphor in his life. The Chemical Section, in order to deal with this matter, had collected about a dozen sets of rules of different associations, and in no case did they find that the selection of arbitrators was so severely limited as in the produce trade. In the tea trade it was provided that the arbitrator might be a member of the Tea Brokers' Association or of the Wholesale Tea Dealers' Association. Another matter was that the clauses in the contract relating to the power of arbitrators were becoming stronger and stronger instead of more liberal. It was now sought to destroy the possibility of an appeal to the Court of Justice and to bind contracting parties to accept the arbitrators' award as absolutely final. The wording of this clause puzzled him, for he did not think it was possible that a court of justice would refuse to hear a case because a man had signed such a declaration as that in the proposed contract. Those two rules handicapped trade extremely, and might work great injustice. Mr. Howard ended by moving the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this Committee, the rule for arbitration of the Produce Brokers' Association is unsatisfactory, and should be altered as follows:—“That each party to a contract shall appoint an arbitrator, who shall be a member engaged in the trade involved. In case of difference they shall appoint an umpire, who shall be a merchant or broker in the county of London. That the

decision of the umpire shall be final, and may be made a Rule of Court at the instance of either party."

Mr. Richard Barron, as President of the Drug Club, seconded the resolution. He stated that the matter would be considered at the half-yearly meeting of the club next week, and he, therefore, could not yet speak officially. In November last the Drug Club had written to the Secretary of the London General Produce Brokers' Association, pointing out that, although a broker might be eminently fitted to act as an arbitrator where certain matters were concerned, yet there were questions—such, for instance, as whether a drug was pure or spurious or mixed—upon which members of the club were better fitted to give the opinion than brokers. The letter went on to suggest the rule should be altered so as to include either members of the P. B. A. or of the Drug Club. The answer to this letter, signed by Mr. T. S. Hovill, the then President of the Association, was also read. It stated that it was the unanimous view of the committee of the G. P. B. A. that the present system had stood the test of nineteen years excellently; that where questions arose with regard to special drugs it was open at present to parties to insert a special clause in the contract (by which, of course, they would have to forego the right of appeal to the Association); that it was always open to disputants to seek special advice or to call in analysts whose opinion would be taken into consideration by the committee; that the Association were not aware of any instance of failure of justice; and that they could not agree to the suggestion. This letter, said Mr. Barron, was a regular slap in the face to the Drug Club, and they decided to let the matter wait a bit.

Mr. Daniel Magnus desired to know whether Mr. Howard was aware that on the Continent brokers were sworn members of a definite profession, while in London anyone might set up and call himself a broker, whatever his business might be. Mr. Price took exception to this statement, and after some interruptions Mr. Magnus moved as an amendment: "That the London Chamber of Commerce refuse to acknowledge the L.P.B.A. as an association of brokers, or to treat with them as such." No one rose to second the amendment, which dropped, and Mr. Charles Umney proceeded to speak on the main question, and strongly supported Mr. Howard's resolution. He pointed out that in the corn, metal, oil, and other trades, no such restrictions existed as prevailed in the produce business. It was not necessary to go into special cases, but everyone knew that much interest had recently been aroused in Mincing Lane circles by a certain arbitration case. He contended that if a druggist or other person, not a broker, had served as an arbitrator in that case in the first instance, the result would have been quite different from that actually arrived at.

Mr. Henry Price observed that everything sold in Mincing Lane, with the exception of tea, sugar, and perhaps some few other articles, was sold under the present L.P.B.A. rules. He had no instructions from his Association to make any offer. He rather came to hear what the views of that meeting were. He thought that arbitration was carried on infinitely better in London than in any other place. If the arbitrators were in difficulty, they invariably called in experts; and it must not be forgotten that the contracts were made by disinterested and independent people—viz., brokers. There was an enormous number of arbitration cases in Mincing Lane, and in not one out of 250 cases did any difficulty arise. The contract was specially drawn so as to make it difficult for parties to enter lawsuits, and in that respect they had been very successful. There had not been many lawsuits arising out of contracts in Mincing Lane during the last ten years. They must remember, however, that they might find that in practice the alteration, adopted, did not work so well as they might think, and also that in that case they would have no recourse to appeal, as at present. Mr. Price ended by repeating that if the importers were willing to agree to the proposed modification the brokers would not object in the slightest. After some remarks from Mr. Howard and Mr. Umney, Mr. Daniel Magnus again rose and asked Mr. Price to state the number of members of the L.P.B.A. This was too much for Mr. Price, and he sharply turned on the questioner with a "No, no, sir. I shall not answer any question put by you." Mr. Christy thought it was incorrect

to say that no difficulties arose. If that was so in Mr. Price's business his position must be exceptional, for, so far as Mr. Christy's experience went, difficulties cropped up continually. The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*, and expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Price for attending.

Trade Notes.

MR. E. MERCK, of 16 Jewry Street, E.C., has taken up the sale of Professor Mazagliano's antiphthisic serum.

THE Liquor Carnis Company have managed to improve virol to a small extent since we last noticed it, the improvement being chiefly in the direction of taste. Specialities are so rarely altered except for the worse; but the Liquor Carnis Company have the credit of making their products keep pace with the advance of public taste.

YOUNG'S CAMPHOR CROSS appears to us to be considerably improved since we last had the opportunity of examining it. The contents are a pink compound, which gives off a pleasant aromatic odour better than pure camphor, and probably more efficacious as a personal disinfectant. The crosses sell at 1*d.* each, and are produced in various colours. Mr. J. Young, chemist, Torquay, makes them.

THE Iron and Steel Plant Co. (Limited), 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, E.C., have just completed an order for over two hundred and fifty steel barrels for the Andrée Polar Expedition. These are to be used for the transportation of the sulphuric acid with which it is intended to manufacture the gas for Captain Andrée's balloon, experiments having shown that these special steel barrels are eminently suitable for the carriage of sulphuric acid.

Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. Thomas Robson Davidson, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Morpeth, who died on January 13, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Davidson, the widow and sole executrix, by whom the value of the testator's personalty is sworn at 1,223*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The will of Mr. Christopher Turkson, chemist and druggist, 21 Church Road, Acton, who died on November 21, 1895, has been proved by Mr. Richard Armstrong, 18 Westbourne Park Villas, the surviving executor, by whom the testator's personalty is sworn at 1,101*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* gross and 955*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* net.

The late Mr. F. J. Randall, chemist and druggist, of 342 King's Road, Chelsea, having died intestate on September 13, letters of administration to his estate have been granted to Mrs. Harriet Jane Judd, of 342 King's Road, Chelsea, a sister and one of the next-of-kin of the deceased. The personalty is sworn at 90*l.* Mr. W. F. Thompson, chemist's manager, 220 High Holborn, and Mr. E. A. Thompson are Mrs. Judd's co-sureties.

The will of Mr. J. H. Webster, of Scarborough, chemist and druggist, who died on June 7, 1895, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry, London, by Mrs. Annie Webster, the widow and surviving executor, by whom the value of the personalty is sworn at 82*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

The will of Mr. Bevington Thursfield, of Kettering, chemist and druggist, who died on August 17, 1895, has been proved by Mr. John Henry Thursfield, of Kettering, chemist, and Mr. Sidney Thursfield, of Stratford-on-Avon, the brothers and executors of the testator, they making a solemn and sincere affirmation, according to Act of Parliament. The value of the personalty amounts to 89*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The will, with a codicil, of Mr. J. H. Pumphrey, chemist and druggist, Beugeworth, who died on February 10, 1896, has been proved by Mrs. Alice Pryor Pumphrey, the widow, and Mr. Hy. Harris Pumphrey, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the surviving executors, by whom the testator's personalty is sworn at 4,263*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* gross, and 2,541*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* net.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Chemist's Assistant in India.

SIR,—An interesting item in the *C. & D.* of April 25, which reached this station to-day, is a paragraph (under Personalities) containing some account of the chemists' assistants' prospects in India from the point of view of Mr. C. F. Pearson, whose name is a household word in Secunderabad.

This is the second time, during the eighteen months I have been in this country, that chemists who have visited England, after a stay in India, have spread abroad, through the medium of the *C. & D.*, more or less rose-coloured views of the advantages of the chemists' assistants' life in India. Both the gentlemen from whom these glowing reports emanated were themselves employers or representatives of employers of labour—a circumstance that may not have been without effect on the tone of their communications.

Compared with Mr. Pearson, I have been only a short time in India, and therefore I cannot venture to criticise his statement that the prospects of chemists' assistants here are as good now as ever they were (though it may not mean much), but the assertion that they (the prospects) are better by far than they are at home is assuredly open to question. "Smart men are wanted out there who will make an effort to push business and who are not afraid of work." Quite true; but there is an equally urgent demand for such men at home. Even in overcrowded England smart men will never be a drug in the market, and in all departments of business they will find the best outlet for their energies and enterprise in the great centres of the world's commerce and within reach of those social and personal sources of influence which the smart man will know both how to find and how to turn to the best account.

It is true, of course, that some men have worked themselves into responsible and well-paid positions, but we still await the statistics which shall show that the proportion of such successes to the whole body of chemists' assistants is greater in India than at home. The history of scores of men of our craft who have been and are in India would show that the life has no very great advantage over that of the chemist's assistant in Europe, while it has undoubtedly many drawbacks.

Anyhow, it is to be sincerely hoped that the publication of these interviews will not lead to a rush of young pharmacists destitute of capital to these burning plains (our maximum daily shade temperature for April averaged 106° F.) under the impression that the absence of financial support is a less serious disability to the aspiring pharmacist in India than it is at home. The man without capital who wishes to open a business has to be financed in India as elsewhere, with the difference that here he requires for obvious reasons three times as much capital (at a low estimate) as would be necessary for a business of the same size at home.

I suppose Mr. Pearson had Secunderabad chiefly in mind when he spoke of the "exceptional social advantages" which await the chemist's assistant in India. Clearly, a man's valuation of the social advantages of any place will depend partly on his previous experience and partly on his own idiosyncrasy; but I am not alone in the conviction that the social advantages of an up-country station like this are unmeasurably inferior to those of any large provincial town at home, leaving London out of consideration altogether. Further, it should be realised that in places of this kind

there is practically a total absence of that artistic and intellectual movement that makes up so much of the zest of life in the old country.

It is not quite clear what idea is meant to be conveyed by the expression that the rupee "will buy its face-value of goods and pleasure on the spot." The "face-value" of the rupee is equal to sixteen annas, and no one doubts that the rupee will buy sixteen annas' worth of goods and pleasure. But it should be scarcely necessary to add that the rupee will not buy its nominal value of anything at present, and the fluctuations of exchange constantly affect the purchasing value of the coinage for goods of European origin and manufacture. Hence it will be seen that such statements as "the rupee will buy just the same amount of food, clothing, service, &c., as ever it did" (*vide C. & D.*, vol. xlv. page 253) are something worse than misleading.

With regard to the duties of the European assistant in India, there is not, so far as I have seen or heard, that entire relegation of manual labour to native servants that Mr. Pearson asserts. In India the rule still holds good that if you want a thing done well you must be prepared to do it yourself, and in pharmacy especially the conscientious English assistant will find plenty of occasion to exercise his muscular system.

I hope later to have the opportunity of describing in more detail the life of the chemist's assistant in India. My present object is simply to warn my fellow-pharmacists against an excess of optimism in the judgment of the advantages of coming to this country.

Secunderabad, Deccan,
May 12.

J. GRANTLEY TINGLE.

Concerning "Cyclopia" and some Sixpenny Hospitals.

SIR,—It would be rather a boon to Dublin dispensers if some small portion of the funds raised by the bazaar "Cyclopia" for the eye and ear hospitals were allocated to reprinting the *Formulary* of these hospitals. Some couple of chemists here have a complete copy of it, and they seek to impress on the public that theirs are the sole repositories of the recipes. This is a *suggestio falsi*, for the *Formulary* is exhibited on the walls of the hospital in Molesworth Street, where anyone may see it, and copies of it could be obtained for 1s. until they went out of print. The sixpenny hospital grievance consists in the fact that certain Dublin general hospitals are commencing to charge outdoor patients (nominally free) 6d. each to cover expenses of medicine. The result is to attract a better class of patients—those who had been accustomed to spend a like sum on domestic remedies with the chemist. These people consider that they are defraying their expenses, and not encroaching on the charity, when they pay their 6d. Hence the money-charge begets a tendency to prostitute the hospitals, supported by public charity, to the level of the dispensary of the practitioner who offers advice and medicine for 6d., and to pauperise the pharmacist by squeezing out of the sick the few pence he might lawfully hope to win.

19 North Earl Street, Dublin,
June 2.

Yours truly,
J. C. McWALTER.

Mr. Holloway's Terms.

SIR,—When Mr. Holloway's circular came to hand, I wrote calling his attention to the fact that his arrangement gave stores and grocers a distinct advantage over chemists. I have now received a courteous and gentlemanly reply, from which I extract the following paragraph:—

"It is most difficult, under existing circumstances, to frame terms which will meet the wishes and interests of all dealers alike. I will therefore ask you to kindly receive the contents of my circular of May 16 as simply an expression of a desire on my part to help the retail trade to secure for themselves, at no distant period, the full advertised price of my pills and ointment."

I presume Mr. Holloway will have no objection to the publication of this, and I think in justice to him it ought to be laid before chemists. It will be observed, however, that he says nothing in extenuation of his action in supplying carriage paid, 5l. orders at a cheaper rate than smaller orders. I think, too, that if he meant to proceed by introducing the

small end of the wedge, he need not have ground it to quite so fine a point.

Dumfries.

JAMES REID.

Anti-cutting.

SIR,—It may be assumed, I think, that it "passes the wit of man" to devise a scheme to satisfy all the interests in this matter. Still, it is hardly fair of Mr. James Reid and others to cavil at every attempt to solve the difficulty.

I do not know anything of the nature or extent of Mr. Reid's business, but I am of opinion that most chemists in a reasonable way of business can buy (perhaps in some cases with the assistance of a neighbour or two, if necessary) a 5% lot of Holloway's goods and thus get into direct touch with the maker and secure the very best terms.

I do not at all agree with the view that patents are not worth handling and should be left to the grocers. The demand is large and is worth catering for. A chemist, even in a small way, if he will pay cash and watch his buying carefully, can still get a profit. I say, make the most of it, help any effort for improvement, don't sigh for the impossible. Surely he is a poor salesman who cannot, when he has a customer for patents, occasionally sell him something else, and thus keep his connection together.

Yours, &c.,

June 3.

HOPEFUL. (92/30.)

Sarsaparilla Stout.

SIR,—Sarsaparilla has been a universal favourite both as a medicine and lately as a suitable and cooling beverage in the summer months; but the nicest and most convenient form in which I have seen it was one day last week at a small town between Leeds and Bradford—to wit, Padsey—and it was in the form of "Sarsaparilla Stout" in syphon bottles, selling at about 5d or 6d each, according to quantity. I hear it is very popular in that town, and I do not wonder: it was most agreeable to take, and no doubt its medicinal qualities make it deservedly popular. I commend it to chemists and druggists as a likely line this summer weather.

Faithfully yours,

June 3.

SODÆ CARB. (91/65.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

Altering Prescriptions.

SIR,—As an example of the friendly feeling that exists toward pharmacists by some members of the medical profession, the following has just occurred in the north of Scotland. Two new prescriptions, emanating from the same source, were sent me to dispense last week, each—

Pil. aloes et ferri 1 gross.

Sig.: One to three after food three times a day.

In each case I sent pil. ferri "Blaud," and after receipt of the second prescription, having occasion to write the medical gentleman, who resides ten miles off (on a perfectly friendly matter), I took the opportunity of referring to the suspected "*lapsus pennæ*," stated what I had done, and said that if I had acted rightly there was no need to reply. Judge my surprise when the pills were returned to me to-day, with a note from the patient mentioning that "the pills were not according to the prescription, that the doctor had forbidden their use, and had personally brought a box of the sort prescribed."

A PH. C. FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. (88/56)

[This is one of those cases in which an intelligent dispenser is justified in departing from the accepted rule that no alteration should be made in a prescription before consulting the prescriber; but it would be interesting to hear what some of our medical readers have to say about the point, and we shall be glad to have their opinions.—E.I. C. & D.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

89/72. J. S.—We published an article on the use of the title "Little Liver-pills" generally in our issue of March 21 last, and must refer you thereto for our opinion. Before applying our general opinion to a particular case we should want to see the get-up of the two packages. If we found that an attempt was being made to imitate the largely-advertised article as closely as possible, or with a fair degree of closeness, we should advise the imitator to abandon that proceeding promptly. If, however, there was no evidence of an attempt to pass off the one article for the other, and the question of title only was involved, we should ask our correspondent how much money he was prepared to spend on the maintenance of his claim; but we should not be able to assure him of the result in any case.

90/72. B. H. K.—You could use the title "Dagonet" as the trade-mark for a hair-restorer provided that nobody else has registered it before you in the same class. Certainly Mr. Sims cannot claim a monopoly in the word. Mr. Sims, or the proprietors of the *Referee*, have unquestionably the power to prevent your use as an advertisement of one of his articles published in that paper; but they would probably give you permission to quote it if you asked.

85/73.—*Origanum*.—The Inland Revenue authorities are becoming much more particular in regard to the Non-excisable Medicinal Wines, insisting that they should really be decidedly medicinal or unpalatable in taste. In the case of coca-wine they have stipulated for 1 gr. of alkaloid per fl. oz., but there must also be present a large percentage of extractives. Try 2 oz. of fluid extract and half the amount of alkaloid to the pint.

90/53. H. S.—We should think a trade-mark for a dentist's impression-composition should be registered under Class 11, but the matter is not free from doubt, and we advise you to submit the query to the Registrar. In any case you would more fully protect the mark by registering it also under Class 3.

92/33. *Majaline*.—We see no reason why the title could not be registered as a trade-mark. If the medicine is a single pure drug, it can be described and recommended in any way without incurring medicine-stamp liability.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—All queries should be accompanied by the business card of a subscriber, or the address label from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST wrapper. We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

76/54. H. S. submits a sample of Powder for Softening Hard Water. It is most efficacious, and is sold in Burton-on-Trent at 3d. per lb. We find it to be carbonate of soda not completely dried.

80/35. A. B.—You should send us a sample of the liquid. We cannot say what it is from the single reaction which you describe.

82/24. *Malachite*.—The colour is an aniline one, which can be obtained through the ordinary channels.

75/68. Several correspondents have forwarded samples which are not labelled. We cannot, in consequence, report upon them unless you send particulars which will enable us to identify the bottles. Samples sent to us should invariably have attached to them the slip label of the sender, and full particulars must be given of the name of the substance, the purpose for which it is used, name of the maker, and the reason stated for seeking a report upon it. We can then only make an examination of it if in our opinion the result may be of general interest.

69/38. *Rhubarb*.—The Foot-rot Liquid which you send is a curious mixture, somewhat of the following composition:—

Saturated solution of copper sulphate	..	3j.
Butter of antimony	.. .. .	3j.
Black oils	.. .. .	5x.
Mix.		

77/24. *Unguentum*.—We cannot identify the purgative in the laxative syrup. It is probably senna, and not cascara sagrada.

77/56. *Rufus Ford*.—There is too little of the sample, but, as far as we can judge, it is a benzoin-spirit varnish.

83/28. *Wholesale*.—Your saline does not contain Epsom salts, but there seems to be potassium chlorate in it. The reason of your failure is indicated in a reply to "H." last week.

82/34. *Amateur*.—There is nothing to improve tr. kino which has gelatinised. That is the best evidence that it is not made with true kino.

80/27. *Subscriber*.—(1) You can Bleach Beeswax before using it by melting it in water; then add to the water strong sulphuric acid in the proportion of 1 oz to 4 gallons and apply heat for five minutes. Drain off the water on cooling and re-melt the wax in pure water. The wax will then be excellent for furniture-cream. (2) The best primrose household soap is as good as Castile soap for making furniture-cream.

79/63. *Vaseline*.—(1) You should get quotations for oil from the petroleum-distillers who advertise in the DIARY. (2) American medical qualifications are not recognised in England.

89/36. *Nemo*.—We do not think we are "good enough to give you a formula for Guy's tonic." We have no idea how it is made.

89/34. *W. P.* submits the following extract from the *Happy Home*:—

A very good hair-lotion will be found in the following recipe:—Tincture of cantharides, 2½ dr.; lanoline, 2½ dr.; acetic acid, ¼ oz.; tincture of nux vomica, ½ oz.; rose-water, 6 oz. It is always better to have these lotions made up at the chemist's, then it is certain that the proper proportions will be given, as, unless provided with suitable weights and measures, it is impossible to weigh them accurately at home; and this is always rather important.

It is very good of the *Happy Home* to refer its readers to chemists for their pharmacy, but the above is an unhappy example of bad prescribing. The difficulty is the lanoline, which can only be emulsified with the aid of soap, and that in this case is inadmissible owing to the acetic acid. It would be better to put glycerine in the place of the lanoline.

90/20. *Ignoramus*.—The best thing to Prevent Tins Rusting Labels placed on them is varnish. Before applying the label varnish the spot with a plain resin and sandarac spirit varnish.

85/54. *J. Lawson*.—You appear to be unaware that plumbi diacetat is a synonym of plumbi subacetat.

85/60. *Potas. Iodid*.—We have given directions for making gold chloride, but it is unnecessary to repeat them. By the time that anyone takes a sovereign, dissolves it in nitro-hydrochloric acid, crystallises and re-crystallises, dries and compares the yield with the amount of gold chloride which the sovereign can buy, he should find the latter the cheaper method. The amount of gold in exhausted old toning baths is scarcely worth recovering.

80/28. *Wallace*.—It seems inadvisable to keep up the irritation of the Ulcer in the Horse's Jaw. Syringe it with liq. hydrarg. perchlor., and then apply a dressing of—

Acid. salicylic.	..	..	..	..	5i.
Ol. eucalypti	..	..	..	..	5i.
Ung. resinae	..	..	..	..	3iij.

M.

Cover the dressing with carbolic gauze.

87/3. *A. Pill*.—See *C. & D.*, May 2, page 645.

87/7. *In Doubt*.—We think you have been erroneously informed respecting frozen meat. It is not preserved by the addition of chemicals. Bisulphite of lime may be applied to it after arrival in this country, and that is not a deleterious addition.

90/28. *Calcutta*.—(1) You will find a reply to your previous question in our issue of May 16, page 711. Surely you are not serious in asking us the information? You can get a copy for 4d.; it would cost us as many shillings to repeat it. (2) Oil of peppermint is the best thing to cover the taste, and oil of citronella is best for covering the smell, of methylated spirit.

90/33. *Vin Colehici*.—A knowledge of Greek is not essential for the medical profession. See our last Educational number, a copy of which you can get from our office for 4d. It contains all the information you want regarding how to enter the medical profession.

87/30. *E. H. C.*.—The ordinary boric-acid preservative is used for cream in jugs; a heaped teaspoonful to 1 pint of cream is required.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

90/8. Salap miseri: where obtainable?

Next Week.

Tuesday, June 9.

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M., "Cellulose and its Derivatives," by Messrs. Cross and Bevan. "On Printing Densities," by Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S.

Wednesday, June 10.

Plymouth and District Chemists' Association. Annual Excursion. Leaving Plymouth (G.W.R.) 1.20 P.M., Devonport 1.27 P.M., for St. German's Hut and Down-derry.

Friday, June 12.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association. Botanical Meeting at 36 York Place, at 8.30 P.M.